

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HIGH'S EXPOSITION.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR BARGAIN SEEKERS.

A Display Not to Be Equaled by
any House in America.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE.

A Grand Mark-down in Season-
able Goods for This Week.

Silks, Silks.

Lend us your ears while we
whisper our Silk tale. No such col-
lection in the southern states. An
aggregation which stands boldly
and strongly without a competitor.

This Week,

We intend doing the entire Silk
business of Atlanta. Whether you
live in this city or a visitor to the
exposition, we want your presence
at this immediate array of fine,
beautiful and low-priced Silks.

At \$1 per yard, 60
pieces 24-inch Duch-
ess Satin for party or
evening wear. The
grandest value in
America; all opera
tints, all silk, all beau-
tiful, \$1 per yard, worth
\$2.

Our patrons are representative
people. You can tell by their dress
that our counters present and repre-
sent the acme of perfection. If on
the street, or in the magnificent
drawing room, you have the pleasure
of meeting our customers, your
delight and ovations carry a com-
pliment to us.

Silks Unsurpassed!
Silks New and Bright!
Silks Seen!
Easily Purchased!

AT HALF PRICE.

226 pattern BLACK
DRESS SILKS of the
celebrated Cash-
mere Alexandre make,
ranging in lengths from
13 1/2 to 17 1/4 yards, will
honestly be offered at
exactly half value.
If it is your intention to
purchase a black Silk
Suit, it is our purpose
to sell it.

\$25,000 in our Black
Dress Silks. No such a
thing as failing to be
suited occurs here.

An enormous drive is given in all-
silk Crepon for Ball Suits; these
goods are 24 inches wide, all silk,
all colors, at 49c; sold in the
metropolis at 98c.

The Bargain of

The Week.

At 69c, we shall offer 129 pieces
Reception Silks; the perfect repro-
ductions of a Paris Gown; some-
thing that produces consternation,
and finds a delighted purchaser,
69c, worth \$1.95.

ALL TO GO.

For tomorrow we
have about 39 pieces
40-inch all SILK CHIEF-
FON in every imagin-
able tint, which we
shall offer at 98c.
Those desiring party
suits will have an op-
portunity here, 98c,
worth \$1.63.

Dress Goods.

The opportunity is yours now.
New Bedford Cords, New Storm
Serges, new Broadcloths, Novelties

in Jacquard Weaves, Zig-zags, Chev-
rons, etc., just received from our
Mr. J. M. High, who is again in
market.

29 pieces Bedford Cords, blues,
greens, tans and garnets, worth
\$1.75, tomorrow \$1.23.

At 75c, special mark-down sale of
47 pieces Bedford Cords, all shades,
former price, \$1.19.

New lot of those popular navy
Storm Serges, they sold before at
\$1, reduction price this week 75c a
yard.

Offer Extraordinary

119 pieces 40-inch
all wool Chevron Suit-
ings, they are truly
worth \$1; tomorrow,
10 to 12 o'clock, at 59c
a yard.

111 pieces rough diagonal mixed
Cheviots, all wool, very popular for
street wear; they had a run last
week at 73c, now to go at 49c a yd.
3,000 yards rough Plaid Suitings,
all wool, at 73c, worth \$1.25.

New lot of Novelty Suits just in
by express, camel's hair effects, as-
trachan, fur, nail head, applique,
wave line, diagonals, broad wales
and all the new styles of cloths and
trimmings.

Tomorrow.

93 Novelty Suits,
French Broadcloths,
with camel's hair ef-
fects, in match stripes,
zig-zag, wave line and
diagonals, marked \$15,
tomorrow we offer
them at \$11.90 a suit.

159 novelty Paris Suits, value
\$30, \$33.75 and \$51.90, to go at
\$23.65, \$27.23 and \$38.59.

We offer a special thing in a fine
steam-shrunk French Broadcloth,
all shades, worth \$2, at \$1.39 yard.
2 cases fine Silk finish Henriettas,
29 different shades, regular \$1
goods, 73c buys them now.

At 25c Tomorrow.

5,000 yards Flannel
Suitings, all wool, 54
inches wide, plaids
stripes and checks, 8 to
10 o'clock, tomorrow
at 25c; a rare bargain.

200 pieces Camel's Hair Serge,
all colors, at 49c; cheap at 75c a yd.

Our Black Goods.

For street or Mourning Wear is a
stock which has been given great and
careful attention. This season we
have ascended in sales away up be-
yond any former year, thousands of
new faces have purchased here and
tell us we are in the lead, as to goods,
styles and prices. The continuation
brings us into another week.

At 75c.

19 pieces 44-inch
BLACK STORM
SERGE, the people's
favorite black suit, a
real fine fabric which
you cannot duplicate
elsewhere under \$1.25.

Our Caution

is don't be misled by spurious things
you read. Our business in Black
Dress Goods is truly phenomenal;
made so by honest goods; by strict

adherence to business principles and
aided by your voice when once our
patron.

At 59 Cents.

69 pieces all-wool, silk finished
42 inch Henriettas in jet and blue
blacks, a rare treat for the purchaser
of a black dress, worth 79c.

At 97 Cents.

Here's where we lead beyond a
doubt. 34 pieces Bedford Cords,
excellent fabric and the season's
popular weave. We are confident
of your purchase after an inspection,
97c, worth \$1.39.

At 98c.

21 pieces 44-inch very
fine black Storm Serge,
a real good thing, a per-
fect cloth for fall and
winter wear. We espe-
cially request that you
ask to see this bargain,
98c, worth \$1.50.

Cloaks.

[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]
Some of the latest and newest de-
signs have just been forwarded us
by our Mr. High. If you want to
buy a Cloak or Wrap that will be
different from anybody's else's, see
our exclusive styles.

149 medium weight Reefer and
Vest front Jackets, reduced from
\$8.98, \$9.79, \$11.90 and \$14.73 to \$5
each.

93 fur-trimmed Reefer Jackets,
worth \$12.50 to go at \$6.95.

Your Choice

of about 100 Ladies'
cloth, beaver and chev-
ron Newmarkets, worth
all the way to \$23.49,
tomorrow at \$10.39
each.

87 heavy-weight long Cape Reefer
Garments, sizes 4 to 14 years, worth
\$7.89, to close at \$4.28.

1 lot Children's Gretchens, worth
\$3.75, reduced to \$1.98 each.

Misses' Plaid Gretchens and
Reefers, were \$11.17, reduced to
\$7.49 each.

39 Walker's Seal Plush Walking
Coats, reduced from \$15.89 and
\$20 to \$11.98 each.

1 lot Jersey Cloth
Jackets, worth \$7.15,
to go at \$3.93 tomor-
row.

39 ready-made Flannel Suits for
Ladies, reduced from \$6.98 to \$4.98,
to close out.

New lot Fur-trimmed Jackets,
long cut, worth \$18.75, reduced to
\$12.49.

Special bargain in
Black Fur Capes to-
morrow at \$4.98 each,
worth \$8.93.

New lot Muffin-trimmed open-
front Reefers, all the latest shading,
at \$23.65 each.

Unquestionably the grandest
stock of Misses' and Children's
Cloaks to be found anywhere.

Gloves.

Gaining in popular favor every
day. We fit all our Gloves, and
warrant them.

Tomorrow We Offer

191 dozen Ladies'
Mousquetaire undress-
ed Kid Gloves, worth
\$1.50, at only 98c pair.

Laces and

Embroideries.

Don't forget that you can always
find the most wonderful stock in
the world at High's.

Hosiery.

Great display of new Hosiery.
Ladies' Silk Hose, slipper shades,
match any slipper shade, at 85c;
usually sold for \$1.25.

Ladies' all-wool Hose, very soft
and fine, no seams, black, plain and
ribbed, at 25c; cheap at 35c.

Best values ever of-
fered in Ladies' fast
black, fleeced lined
Hose, Hermsdorf's dye,
warranted stainless,
25c, real value 48c, to-
morrow only.

Boys' School Hose, fast black,

French rib, extra heavy, all sizes, 7
to 10, our price, 25c.

Gents' extra-heavy unbleached
and brown mixed Half Hose, Hein-
rich Schopper's make, at 25c; cheap
at 35c.

Ladies' fast black in-
grain Hose, medium
and heavy weight, high
spliced heel and double
sole, onyx dye, 33 1-3c.

Gents' all-wool seamless Half
Hose, navy seal red and black, 25c.

Gents' Furnishing De-
partment.

175 dozen Men's
plaited bosom Shirts,
open front and back,
our 75c kind, for 50c
each.

One lot men's natural wool shirts
and drawers, worth 75c each, for
50c.

One lot men's lambs' wool and
natural shirts and drawers, sold at
\$4 per suit, for \$1 each.

Gents' pure camel's hair shirts
and drawers, the best value in the
south, \$3.50 per suit, worth \$5.

187 dozen Men's
laundried Dress Shirts,
sold for \$1.50, to close
at 50c; limited quantity

Gents' fine Derby ribbed shirts
and drawers, perfect fitting, all
wool, worth \$5; to close out at \$3
per suit.

Ladies' Knit Under-
wear.

Ladies' natural Jersey fitting
ribbed vests 25c each, cannot be
matched under 50c.

Ladies' undyed wool vests and
pants, a 75c garment for 50c.

Ladies' extra heavy all lamb's
wool vests and pants, \$1 each; old
price, \$1.50.

Ladies' all camels' hair vests and
pants, the best value ever offered to
the trade; \$2.90 per suit, worth \$4.

To Housekeepers and
Hotels. A Timely Warn-
ing!

Blankets and Comforts

Tomorrow you start out to pur-
chase these articles. Bring your
memorandum to us. Under no
persuasion seek elsewhere. These
two items form a separate and dis-
tinct store alone.

At \$3.23 per pair—We have the
pleasure of introducing a large,
warm, elegant blanket, which brings
\$5 everywhere.

At \$4.90, from San
Jose, Cal., we have
bought 700 pairs
grand, glorious and
sublime Blankets,
which are the peers of
the usually \$7.50 arti-
cle offered in the usual
drygoods market.

3,000 Comforts, ranging from 85c
to \$10, on sale tomorrow. Don't
look elsewhere; your wants and
purse are pleased here.

At \$8.49, from the
Mission mills, of Cali-
fornia, we have brought
450 pairs of those per-
fection Blankets, which
are known throughout
the world and sold in
every market never un-
der \$11.

In Our Immense
Linen Department

We show tomorrow some new
additions, such as a grand col-
lection of elegant upright piano
covers. These are in great demand;
prices absolutely correct and designs
the very latest; at \$2.50, \$3.99,
\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$8.35 the prices

range, and for this lot we anticipate
a rushing closing sale.

For \$1.50, opened
yesterday 640 11-4
Marseilles spreads, in
all the newest patterns,
perfect gems. This qual-
ity is sold throughout
America at \$2.49; ask
to see, you will buy.

At \$1 per yard we offer 10 pieces,
72-inch satin bleached table damask.
We especially refer you to this bar-
gain; worth \$1.75. Napkin to
match.

At 77c per yard we offer 13 pcs.
bleached table damask, 64 inches
wide; we claim this the superior of
any \$1 cloth in the market. Nap-
kin to match.

At 25c, 3,000 Towels,
a big lot, but yet a big
bargain. This is a genu-
ine Satin Damask Tow-
el, 22x44 inches, and if
you desire any come
early, they are sure to
go. Not one in the en-
tire lot worth less than
43c.

Muslin Underwear.

[Second Floor—Take Elevator.]

Tomorrow.
1 lot Ladies' Chemise, slightly
soiled from being used in show win-
dow, regular value 75c, tomorrow at
30c each.

1 lot ladies' Corset Covers, cam-
bric, with embroidery, special price
this week 39c each; reduced from
69c.

63 dozen full length
Ladies' walking Skirts,
best muslin cambric
ruffle, worth 85c, spe-
cial to close out at 39c
each.

At 89c, we offer a special sale of
Night Gowns, best muslin, Mother
Hubbard yokes, cluster tucks, truly
\$1.35 value.

10 dozen Ladies' Drawers, worth
\$1.00 a pair; a Monday morning at
49c.

Our immense Corset Department
affords a wonderful variety. We
keep all the celebrated makes and
our prices are the lowest.

See our special \$1 grade, in white,
black and gray.

Our 50c Sateen Corset has no
equal.

Shoes.

[Second Floor.]

Our great specialties this week
will be:

A fine hand-sewed French Kid
button Ladies' Shoe, worth \$4 the
world over, this week at \$2.50.

A Gents' Calf Shoe, congress or
lace, plain or cap toe, worth \$6.50,
at only \$3.50 a pair.

A Boy's School Shoe, never of-
fered for less than \$2.25; this week
\$1.50 a pair.

An elegant assortment of fancy
slippers, all shades and styles.

Just received 1,000
pairs Men's Patent
Leather Dress Shoes;
will make things lively
tomorrow by offering
them at \$2.75 a pair,
worth double this price.

Notions.

Hair Curlers, full nickel-plated,
18c.

Enamel Darning Eggs, with han-
dles, 10c.

Hair Pin Cabinet, 100 in cabinet,
5c.

400 more English Bristle Tooth
Brushes, 9c.

English Steel Scissors, all sizes,
25c.

Rubber and Shell Hair Pins, 20c
dozen.

Children's Hose Supporters, Dr.
Warner's, 10c.

Web Elastic, 3/8 inch wide, 3c
yard.

Large lot large Pearl Buttons just
received.

CARPETS.

—AND—

DRAPERIES.

We call your atten-
tion to this new depart-
ment. One floor is
given up entirely to
this feature of our bus-
iness.

We have the best
room, the best light
and the best assorted
stock of Carpets, Rugs,
Draperies and Shades
ever brought to the
city.

CARPETS.

Are you furnishing
a house? If so, you
cannot afford to buy
without first giving us
a look. For parlors
we show exquisite de-
signs and new color-
ings in the best grades
of Wiltons, Axminsters,
Moquettes and
Brussels.

For dining rooms,
libraries and halls, we
are showing many new
patterns in the rich
oriental effects of
Persian Rugs.

For chambers, our
colorings and patterns
are all that can be de-
sired. Our Ingrains
embrace a new line of
colorings never shown
before.

If you want to fur-
nish your whole house
or any one room, we
will make it to your
interest, both in qual-
ity, style and price to
see our line before buy-
ing.

RUGS.

Our line of Rugs is
by long odds the larg-
est and best selected in
the city. We show a
complete line of Smyrna,
Wilton, Persian and
Skin Rugs. See our
line of Rug Carpets
for dining rooms, halls
and libraries.

SHADES.

In this department we
show a full line of plain
Hollands and Dado
Shades, any size. We
make a specialty of
store Shadings.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,
Whitehall, Hunter and Broad Sts.

BY M. V. MOORE.

Mr. Gwyn was raised on a farm, and he had ways manifested a fondness and aptitude for agricultural pursuits. But in the progress of cotton manufacturing in the south, he had gotten into the current, and at the time that he resolved to exchange the spindle for the plow, he had accumulated the spare money necessary to buy the "Holly Lodge" farm—this the cradle of the Englishman's place. "What he is going to do with that old worn-out and swampy place, that has kept men poor all their days in trying to work it?" This was the question that disturbed many of the man's friends.

ness simply by taking care of and converting into good value everything about the tethered beef—even to the blood and the hoofs. Increasing the fertility of soil, the future pen in cultivation is always lessened, while the product is enlarged. A plow runs better and easier in a soil originally deeply broken and made mellow by peas or other good leguminous manuring, than if poor or half rotten at the start; and deep soils are always the best protection from drouth or excessive wetness. No man should think of making a success in farming until he has a good soil to work in; if the evenness of the soil is

in the market.

For Sale by **HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH**
Cor. Peachtree and Walton, Atlanta, Ga.

LOOD DISEASE cured radically and permanently in one to and months without the int four use of mercury. STRICTURE cured without cutting. All VENEREAL, GONORRHEAL and SKIN DISEASES successfully treated. Communications promptly answered.

DRS. MOORE & HAYES,
Capitol Building, Atlanta,
Room 69. Take the Elevator.

SKIN

McKELDIN & CARLTON,
45 Peachtree Street.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 24 hours without resort to surgery, those affections in which Gonorrhea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea are the cause of suffering.

 MIDY

Columbus.....	12 06 pm	12 06 am	11 48 am
Opelika.....	12 06 am	8 31 am	2 06 pm
West Point.....	8 31 am	8 31 am	8 31 am	3 21 pm
LaGrange.....	11 41 am	8 31 am	8 31 am	3 21 pm
Newnan.....	12 41 pm	10 41 am	8 31 am	4 36 pm
Atlanta.....	2 10 pm	10 08 pm	8 31 am	8 55 pm

Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 82 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 83 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 81 carries Pullman drawing room buffet from Atlanta to New Orleans.

D. M. L. TYLER, R. M. LUTZ,

SPECTACLES.
No. 10 Whitehall, St., Atlanta, Ga.
Sept 23 - dlm

**Restaurant and a Resting
Place**

For ladies and gentlemen at 75¢, Whitehall street.
Dinners 25 cents; lunches 10 and 15 cents. Under
the care of the Woman's Christian Temperance

I believe it
favorite fig
moving in
These roo
above the p
tines lived
integrating
lime is sin
getting by
farmers ap
lands. Th

CLOTHING

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

An Interview with This Noted Preacher, and Something About His Work.

A VISIT TO HIS BEAUTIFUL HOME.

He Says He Could Make a Thousand Dollars a Day.

IDEA OF MONEY-MAKING AND PREACHING.

He Denies That He Attempted to Buy Calvary, and Discusses the Future of Palestine.

New York, October 23.—(Special Correspondence.)—The pastor of the biggest church in the United States!

A preacher whose sermons are read every week in 15,000,000 families!

An author whose books sell by the hundreds of thousands!

A lecturer who is now offered \$150,000 for a series of talks!

An intellectual worker, the gray matter of whose brain can produce from five hundred to one thousand dollars a day the year round!

This is the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who stands before the people of the United States in as many different lights as there are variations of the human mind. To many he is sincere, godly and genuine. To others he appears false, sacrilegious and a humbug. If the former, he is a most wonderful apostle; if the latter, he is certainly a most successful humbug, and in either case, he is by far the most interesting character in the American pulpit today.

I called upon him in his home in Brooklyn the other day, and had three hours of most interesting conversation with him. I went with him over his great tabernacle and chatted with him upon many subjects. The result is the following:

Dr. Talmage lives in a big four-story, brown stone house on the corner of South Oxford and Calvert streets, Brooklyn. It is in a good neighborhood, and the house is perhaps the finest in the block. Passing up broad, brown stone steps, you enter a wide hall, the floor of which is polished in blue and yellow. A black walnut staircase leads from the right of the hall to the second story, and at the left, just opposite this, is the entrance to the parlor. This parlor is about twenty-five feet long, and there is another smaller parlor separated from it by folding doors at the back.

It contains as many curiosities as a museum. Beautiful pictures hang upon the walls, and an old master in oils, representing Christ casting out devils, hangs just at the left of the entrance. The floor is covered with Turkish and Persian rugs, which Dr. Talmage picked up at Damascus at the time he made the tour through the Holy Land, and there are swords from Cairo, tables from Constantinople, rare busts from Italy, and articles of vertu and curios from all parts of the world. On one wall there is a banner of silk which a Chinese missionary sent to Dr. Talmage, and on a stand below it is a piece of elegant old lacquer from Japan. There are baskets from Alaska, pieces of stone from the Acropolis, and from the base of the pyramids, a chunk of stone from Baalbek, and pretty things from everywhere. The rest of the house corresponds to the parlor, and every article in it seems to have a history.

It is in this parlor that Dr. Talmage receives his visitors. He is besieged with callers, and though he receives almost every one he has to guard his privacy. His workshop is at the top of the house. It is a big room furnished in the plainest manner, and packed full of books. There are books on the tables, in the cases and on the floor. Magazines are scattered here and there, and the tables, which take up different parts of the room, are littered with manuscripts, newspaper clippings and papers. Not a half dozen men get into this den during the year. Dr. Talmage restricts his occupants to himself and his private secretary. The servants are not permitted to clean it, and at long intervals only Mrs. Talmage is allowed in with her dust brush. There are no fancy books in this library, and the newest copies are torn and mutilated. In using a quotation, Dr. Talmage tears out the paragraphs to which he refers and pastes them into his manuscripts to save the time of copying them. He does the greater part of his writing. He dictates readily, and some of his best writings are taken down by an amanuensis at the rate of 150 words per minute.

It was in the parlor that Dr. Talmage received me, and I noted that the step with which he entered was firm and springy. He will be sixty years old in January next, but his hair is still brown, his back is straight, and his blood is full of iron, and he says he can eat his three square meals every day and enjoy them. He is a big man and a strong one. He is, I judge, about five feet eleven inches tall, and weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds. His broad shoulders have a slight stoop, but they are well padded with muscular flesh, and his arms look as though they could wield an ax as well as a golden scepter. He was dressed in plain business clothes, and I noted, as an hour or so later we walked towards the tabernacle, that the hat that he wore was a derby, and its number, I judge, was about eight and a half. Dr. Talmage converses as easily as he preaches. His talk with me was full of light and interest. It was perfectly conventional and simple. It covered a great variety of subjects, and I only give a taste of its substance.

Palestine and the Jews. Referring to the Jewish troubles in Russia, I asked Dr. Talmage if he did not think that the Jews would eventually drift back to Palestine. He replied:

"I don't think the prosperous Jews of America or Europe ought to go back to Palestine. Our Jewish citizens here have all the comforts of civilization. In Palestine they would find the land and the people, so old in years, newer than the youngest parts of our western frontier. The land offers no field for their undoubted ability, and they would be surrounded by discomfort and misery. The future of Palestine, it seems to me, is not destined to come from the Jews. It is a field for the work of all nations, and I believe that all the peoples of the earth are to unite in its improvement. The country is, to a large extent, a desert now. The lands between Jerusalem and the valley of the Jordan are as barren as the plains of Colorado, and in turning up the hills of Judea, you pass through a country where only the sparsest of vegetation is seen on the hillsides, and where the rock is made up of rocks. These hills, however, show evidences that the land was once a garden. The hills are terraced, and you see signs of them being carefully cultivated in past ages. I believe it will become a garden again. God's favorite figure is the olive, and Palestine is moving in a circle back to its old beauties. These rocks which lie upon the hills above the plains of Sharon where the Philistines lived, are limestone. This stone is disintegrating, and becoming skeletonized. The hills are sinking into the soil, and Palestine is getting by the action of its climate, what our farmers spend great sums for to revivify their lands. The climate of Palestine is changing,

the rainfall is increasing, and at no distant date, the land will blossom like the rose. As it is, many of the Jews in the Holy Land are turning their attention to agriculture. They have experimental farms and they are raising fine crops. The plains of Sharon are today as fertile as any part of the state of New York, and the time will come when the barren hillsides of Judea will produce like our rich lands of Westchester county, or like the rich valleys about Lancaster, Pennsylvania, or those which border on the Scioto, in Ohio."

I asked: "Will Jerusalem ever become a great city?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Talmage. It has grown rapidly during the past few years, and it is already fulfilling the saying of the prophet that it will spread out beyond the walls, and will cover even the Place of the Ashes. Until now, the commentators of the scriptures did not know how to interpret this paragraph. There was no evidence of any ashes about Jerusalem, and they did not know what it meant. In the excavations, however, for the new buildings outside in the new part of the town, ashes are being turned up by the digging for every foundation. They are being analyzed and are found to be the ashes of wood and the ashes of animals. They are in fact the ashes of the sacrifices of the Jews in the days of the past, which for a thousand years were carried out of Jerusalem and deposited in that place. Jerusalem, in fact, is having quite a real estate boom. The lands about the city have increased in value and there has been much building."

Did Not Attempt to Buy Calvary.

"How about Calvary, and that story that you attempted to buy it of the Turks?"

"There is no truth in that," replied Dr. Talmage. "The very idea would have been absurd. The Mohammedans will not sell the lands to foreigners, and there is a Mohammedan cemetery on the edge of the spot where Christ was crucified, and you see it would have been impossible for me to have purchased it had I wished to do so. As to that spot being the place of the crucifixion, however, I have not the slightest doubt. The morning I arrived in Jerusalem I went up to the top of the house in which I was stopping and took a look at the Holy City. I had the Mount of Olives pointed out to me, and Mount Mariah, and without any one telling me I fixed this spot as the place of crucifixion. Why, it corresponds exactly with the descriptions of the Bible. It is a perfect shape of a great skull, with inside and outside, and there is a spot on its top just large enough for three crosses. It is without the walls, and the Bible says that Jesus was taken outside of the walls to be crucified. It is known that this was the place of the execution of malefactors for years prior to this time, and it would be the natural place for the crucifixion. Besides, it was on the edge of the wall leading out to Jerusalem, and you remember that the Bible says that the people wagged their heads at them as they went along. The spot which has been accepted as the place of crucifixion, and over which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built, is in the middle of the city, and it must have always been a densely populated spot."

Doctor Talmage and His Life of Christ.

"By the way, doctor, did you write much of your 'Life of Christ' while you were in Palestine?"

"Yes," was the reply. "I worked at it as hard as you worked there during your trip as a newspaper correspondent. I found the inspiration of my surroundings conducive to the work, and I rewrote much of that I had written before. I took my description of places from life, and I found it enabled me to make it a better book."

Where did you get the title, and is it a success?"

"The story of the title," replied Dr. Talmage, "is a curious one. I sought for a long time for a title, but could find none. 'The Life of Christ' was too hackneyed. It had been used a number of times, and I wanted something new. For weeks I cudgled my brains in vain. I was thinking of it when I was traveling in the west, and one day as I sat in the train approaching Alliance, O., like a flash came to me the words, 'From Manger to Throne.' I've got it at last," said I to myself, and for fear I might lose it, I took out my notebook and wrote it down. As to the success of the work, it promises to be successful than anything I have ever written. Four hundred thousand copies have been subscribed for, and 250,000 copies have been delivered and paid for. This is a great many, considering the fact that the books cost from \$4 to \$20 per copy. I think there is no doubt but that the circulation will reach a million."

"Tell me something of your other books,"

"I have been writing for years," said Dr. Talmage, "and the public has always treated me well. We were counting up the other day the books that have been published over my name as author, and we find there are fifty of them. They are translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. I got a copy of a Scandinavian translation of one of my books today. Of course I can't read it, but I know it mine from my name as author on the title page. Of these different books, I have myself published fifteen and have gotten receipts from them. The other thirty-five have been pirated in one way or another."

Money Making and the Pulpit.

"Dr. Talmage," said I, "you've been called a money-making preacher. Do you think the making of money is incompatible with your profession?"

"If the making of money were the chief end of the profession, I would say yes," replied Dr. Talmage. "And if it were not entirely subordinate and apart from it, I would also say yes. But when the making of money comes entirely from work that does not conflict with the duties of the pulpit, and that in fact aids in the work of the profession, I would say no. During my whole life I have made my preaching and my church the supreme end of my work. I have never made a dollar at the expense of my congregational labors, and I have never tried to make money for my own sake. The opportunities and the work have been forced upon me. I have accepted them, because in doing so I believe that I am at the same time able to do good. I refuse hundreds of offers for literary work and lectures, because I have not the time to give to them, and if, as is often so, my prices for such things are called high, they are forced upon me no one and they are fixed in general, not by me, but by the agents through whom such business is done for me. If I would, I could I believe, have such engagements as would net me \$10,000 a day the year through, and I have now lying on my study table an offer of \$150,000 for a series of lectures. I never lecture for less than \$500 or \$1,000 a night, and the latter is my regular price for the larger cities. When I charged a thousand dollars for going to Chicago not long ago to lecture, the fact was made a subject of comment by some of the newspapers who said my action was a mercenary one. Why, I cannot see. I did not ask Chicago to call me to lecture, but the receipts of the lecture which were held in the Auditorium were, I understand, \$30,000 in excess of the amount paid me. I got numbers of requests for small places offering me \$500 a night to lecture, and I have today received such offers from Knoxville and Memphis. As it is, I can't accept many of these engagements, though I try to make up for the year. Last year I did not go on account of the building of the tabernacle, but this summer I traveled through twenty-three states,

covered 20,000 miles and shook hands with at least fifteen thousand people."

He Talks of His Work.

"How do you do such an amount of work, doctor? Please tell me something of your weekly labors."

"My weeks vary so that I can hardly do that," was the reply. "I am engaged nearly every day to speak, lecture or preach somewhere. I'm editor of The Christian Herald and write three columns a week for it. I write an article a week for The Observer, and every month I prepare an article for The Ladies' Home Journal, entitled 'Unlabeled Home Journal.' Then I have my study lamp. Night talks, my regular sermon, my calls and my mail which comes from all parts of the world."

"How do you get your rest?"

"I save time in every possible way. I use stenographers in my work and dictate readily and rapidly. I find my chief rest in a change of scene, and they did not know what it meant. In the excavations, however, for the new buildings outside in the new part of the town, ashes are being turned up by the digging for every foundation. They are being analyzed and are found to be the ashes of wood and the ashes of animals. They are in fact the ashes of the sacrifices of the Jews in the days of the past, which for a thousand years were carried out of Jerusalem and deposited in that place. Jerusalem, in fact, is having quite a real estate boom. The lands about the city have increased in value and there has been much building."

Talmage on General W. T. Sherman.

The conversion here took a short interest in the life of General Sherman. General Sherman said: "I noted your interview with John Sherman of a week or so ago. You represent him rightly. The world does not know what a social and lovable side there is to his character and the virtues of General Sherman are not appreciated as they should be. I had a close acquaintance with him and I have many letters from him. His bluntness and rugged good nature blinded people to his extraordinary literary ability. His letters were models of diction. Even his speeches, though he spoke extemporaneously and sometimes haltingly, were well worded, and there was no more delightful talker in private than General Sherman. I spent with him in St. Louis. General Sherman was not well enough to attend my lecture, but he sent me a note asking me to come to his house after I was through. I did so, and we spent a long evening together. During this time he gave me ideas of the war that I never had before. He went over the whole thing inside and outside, and there is a spot on its top just large enough for three crosses. It is without the walls, and the Bible says that Jesus was taken outside of the walls to be crucified. It is known that this was the place of the execution of malefactors for years prior to this time, and it would be the natural place for the crucifixion. Besides, it was on the edge of the wall leading out to Jerusalem, and you remember that the Bible says that the people wagged their heads at them as they went along. The spot which has been accepted as the place of crucifixion, and over which the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built, is in the middle of the city, and it must have always been a densely populated spot."

The World Growing Better.

"Dr. Talmage," said I, "don't you think the world grows worse as it grows older?"

"No," replied the preacher, "I do not. I think the world is growing better instead of growing worse, and I am in all things rather an optimist rather than a pessimist. I often hear the mechanical inventions, the reapers, the mowers, the engines, the great engines, etc., spoken of as the great wonders of modern times. The greatest marvel to me of modern times is the true Christian spirit which grows from day to day. Our greatest wonders are our good men and good women. In the ages of the past there was one great philanthropist in a half-dozen centuries, and for the next ten or twenty centuries he was a wonder of history. The people placed a halo around his head, and they worshipped him and wondered at him. Now, we have a great philanthropist in every town, and a dozen in every city. It took 500 years to produce a George Peabody, and Peter Cooper could have been a second Jesus. The man's work is the wonder of modern times. His institution has mothered a thousand other institutions. From his example have sprung hundreds of free libraries, hospitals and schools, and the work of civilization is an ever-increasing ratio as the times go on."

Our Wonderful Women.

"Look at the men and women of today!" Dr. Talmage went on. "There has never been such a generation. Take our women! A few years since, a slender girl, a delicate, polite, languid, a do-nothing girl, were the elements of the so-called beautiful women. Now our girls pride themselves upon being strong. They stand firm upon their feet and swing their arms from the shoulder. They have strong backs and healthy, well-trained minds. They are the apostles of the new era, and every town has its woman's gymnasium. It is the same with our young men. We are deaconing the world over with a new race. This is mentally and physically. The old saying that there is no royal road to learning is a thing of the past. Our children have such a head and it is no longer a mystery. He who was once a child of the school, now he is a man of the world. We had 100 children in one room, and we sat on rough benches so high that our feet dangled six inches above the ground. The school was a place of terror, and we were one of terror rather than kindness. I remember the school was always opened with prayer. The teacher prayed. He held his hands up and said, 'God bless our children.' He prayed, and he kept his eyes on the school to see that the scholars preserved a decent reverence and attention. When he saw one of our children, he would take his hand, suspended his prayer and came down and thrashed the offender and then went back and finished the prayer. We had no music then, the crying of the children when they were in the most arbitrary kind, forced out of us in the most arbitrary way."

Free Thought and Christianity.

"How about religion and free thought, doctor?" said I. "The churches seem to be growing more liberal every year. Infidelity is growing in all religious the world over, and the tendency seems to be to the breaking down of all faith."

"You are right in saying that the churches are becoming more liberal," replied Dr. Talmage. "We are getting closer and closer together every year, and religion is becoming more and more a religion of sympathy and kindness. We have thousands of real Christians now who hardly know they are Christians. They cannot be called intellectual Christians, and the purely intellectual Christian, the Christian of reason rather than faith, is little account in the world anyhow. He is an iceberg, and he is of good nature to himself not to any one else. You speak of the growing infidelity among the believers of other religions. The tendency of the world is toward the breaking down of all faith. The man when he gives up the God of his fathers is it is only after a time that he comes around to study and believe in another religion. I believe that any religion is better than no religion, and I believe that the Christian religion is destined to conquer the world. People are surprised that the church does not advance more rapidly. They forget that the world has just been discovered. Our hemisphere is but a few hundred years old, and Africa and America only discovered its shell. Asia and Columbia have been practically unknown to us until now and they are still a great extent undiscovered. It is the same with the world in other respects as in its geographical ones. We are just beginning to know it and its possibilities. Modern inventions are coming to help us, and we are now ready for the first time to begin work in earnest. The railroad and the steamboat have been invented to carry us to our fields, and the phonograph has come in to do its great share in the missionary work of the future. I believe the phonograph is going to be our greatest preacher. When the manager of the board of missions can say, 'Send 300 sermons to as many towns and cities of Japan,' or 'Send 300 lectures to out-of-the-way places in China, and see that a phonograph translation of that bright discourse against Buddhism is sent out to India,' you will see the possibilities. Then our missionary scholars can do their work surrounded by civilization and supported by the best of God's ozone. Now the climate and hardships of life kill hundreds. Then we can have a thousand men where we have one now, and one sermon can travel from one end of the country to the other and preach its mission to millions."

A Story of Gladstone and Lord Napier.

"You say the world is growing better," Dr. Talmage went on. "I tell you the world is better than you think. There are spots of true Christian feeling and spirit animating the darkest parts of our darkest continents. I remember an incident that happened not long ago when I was visiting the great English statesman, Mr. Gladstone. We were at Harwarden, and we were out in his big park running together along the road. Gladstone called it a promenade, but he kept me on the trot to keep up with him, and he asked questions just as fast as he walked. He kept throwing sticks for his dog to run after and bring back to him, and he would jerk out all sorts of questions. 'Do you see that fine sycamore there?' he would say. 'I venture to say that you did not see anything like that in the Holy Land, did you?' At last the conversation drifted into this very subject of which you are asking, and Gladstone made the same remark that I have told you, and illustrated it with this story. Said he: 'On this very spot where we are now walking, Lord Napier walked with me shortly after his return from Africa, and as he walked he told me the story of a soldier who had had his leg broken in one of the skirmishes, and who was being carried back with pain and agony towards home. As we went on,' said Lord Napier, 'his leg got worse, and I saw that he would die before he got into the ship. His only chance of salvation was immediate rest, and quick aid. At this point we came to a rude tent in which an old African woman lived. I besought her to take the man in and care for him, and I offered her money for this service. She refused to do so, and when I was in despair, thinking she would not care for the man, she looked up at me and said: 'White man, I don't want your money; I will not take your money. I have enough. But I will take care of this man and do the best I can for him. He is my brother and here she raised her hands toward the sky. 'I believe in the great God above us.' We left the man with her and he recovered."

I do not know," replied Dr. Talmage, "or where she got her Christianity. I do not know. I only know that her spirit was a Christian one, and that she shone brightly amid the darkness of Africa."

Talmage on Sensational Preaching.

"Dr. Talmage, you have been accused of being a sensational preacher. Do you believe in sensational preaching?"

"If you call sensational preaching," replied the divine, "the striving after striking effects, merely to astonish the people or to create a stir, it is wrong. But if sensational preaching is the sensation arising from the presentation of truth, it is right. Truth is always surprising, and rightly preached, it ought not to fail to create a sensation. The people are not interested in the sermon, but in the preacher. Preaching are often men who are as heavy in their remarks as a load of bricks. They are too lazy or too dull to rise out of the commonplace and they often vegetate or die of the error. You ask as to pulpit oratory of today. I believe that our preachers are improving in power as the world goes on. Our seminaries have been better every year, and I think this year furnish the best crop of young men in their history."

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Leaving the house we then walked around the block to the Brooklyn tabernacle. It is the biggest church in the United States and is one of the finest churches in the world. Its tower of red brick and stone rises 150 feet from the ground and its four corners have columns which remind you of the beauties of the Kurah Minar. Its entrances are of stone, richly carved, and it covers more than half an acre of ground. Standing in the galleries, the scene below you makes you think of the coliseum at Rome, and the great organ which stands opposite you is one of the largest ever made. It has four banks of keys, 100 stops and appliances, and its pipes number 4,500. Dr. Talmage stands on a platform with no desk before him, and he addresses his audience of 7,000 souls every Sunday. The church was almost completed while Dr. Talmage was in the Holy Land. It was dedicated by him, and he has since then, and its cost has been, up to this time, \$425,000. It is the third church which Dr. Talmage has built in Brooklyn, and it is a monument worthy of his genius."

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Tales Told by Rev. G. H. Marsh,
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WITFUL MARRIAGES IN TENNESSEE

Afternoon Tea with Minister Lincoln's
Family-The Harvest Festival
of England.

October 9.—[Special Correspondent.]
Going to Paris I met Rev. G. H. Marsh, an English clergyman, who is laboring
among the poor whites. He was an evangelist
for nine years in Canada and England,
preached from Alaska to Labrador—as far
as Hudson Bay—nearly into the Arctic
circle. He often finds a family of six or eight
children living in one or two rooms. He
is, as a rule, very kind and kind, and
that he is content in his natural desire,
that he has no angel wings or seraph's fire,
says these people have been so out from
outside world, and that while American
people are singing, "From Greenland's icy
mountains and India's coral strands," they
are not the people within their reach.

He is amazed at the number of more children
who marry there—boys of seventeen
and girls of fourteen!

He says he has seen a house of one
and give them an acre of corn.
The father of one once gave a pig to
another for next year's meat, and perhaps
father of the other can spare a heifer calf
for the "scraps" and with which
he is getting a pig. Somehow we know
the mother must spare a
hen or two to provide her son's wife with
eggs now and then for "batter bread" for
breakfast, and the bride's mother, if possible,
provide a feather bed, made of careful
stitches of chicken feathers, and a fancy patch-
work quilt or two, which have been made at
evening quiltings, when the "nabors" come
to help and to talk about the children,
the want of a "season," (the term for
the scare about the revenue officers,
have been seen spying around after the
best stiffs in the neighborhood. How
thoughtfully Hamilton describes a real
woods quilting! I saw her from an ex-
posed position in her "Hilabes," that she does
even overdraw the truth.

Mr. Marsh says these children brides
begin life with all its stern realities
this miserably provided for sort of way,
that the children born unto them seldom
and not joyfully like other children;
and so it were born tired and weary
a hard world; that married women at
any look as old as their more fortunate
American sisters or Englishwomen at thirty-five
years.

He finds that the crackers are very suspi-
cious and very curious about strangers. They
seldom see any one from twenty miles off at
once, and any one coming with good
intentions into their midst is looked upon with
side glances of suspicion.

He is delighted with the higher class of
them people, and thinks them in many
ways very similar to the English. He thinks
war broke a system which would forever
paralyze the south if it had not been
broken, and opened up a highway to the edu-
cation of classes in the mountain districts, and
thrown open "our country"—which all of
claim with Dr. Strong—as a field for immi-
gration, and made it the promised land for
peoples, to which it is the golden dream of
a young German and Englishman to
go. I suppose they think with Emerson
America is only another word for oppor-
tunity.

Mr. Marsh said that he did not think
America should be made the dumping ground
European scum.

He asked him if he thought Craddock's re-
putation of the people, with whom
works, in her Tennessee mount-
ains, is true to nature. He said she
correct, in a great measure, but he rather
admits a great deal of the pathos she gives in
her lives. Mrs. Marsh did not quite agree
with him, saying that she didn't think Crad-
dock did them "full justice." Mr. Marsh feels
pleased in his work there.

Our United States Minister to England,
The English people whom I have met tell
that, though Mr. Lincoln is not so literary,
and delightful socially, as Mr. Wel-
well, they admire him for his sterling qual-
ities and earnestness, rather than for his after-
thought speeches.

the harvest hymns are beautiful in sentiment.
There are suitable and touching hymns for the
years when the crops are short—as the grain
crop has been this year—yet to sacrifice and
share with the starving ones is the lesson
taught on these harvest festival occasions.

Reports are that the unexpected week of
sunshine just at the right time last month,
some sections over here was a great boon to
the grain crop, and it is much larger than was
first expected.

When the fields of oats in Scotland were al-
ways spoken of as corn, I asked for an explana-
tion, for I was sure from my knowledge of
"crops" that there must be a mistake. I was
told that oats were their corn, and were so
called by every one living there.

While we are rejoicing over our fine grain
crops in America, and many a "corner" will
be made on our dealings by speculators,
there comes a tidings that thousands
of Russian peasants are dying from famine in
the country around Baku. An outcry has
arisen in St. Petersburg against the moneyed
ladies of this capital, with Mrs. Diaz, the wife
of the president, at their head, organized it for
the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in
Spain. It was one of the greatest spectacles
of the Mexican national sport ever witnessed
on the North American continent.

The time set was 2:30 in the afternoon. For
the previous San Francisco street, the
Avenida Juarez and the Paseo de la Reforma
presented a most animated scene. Carriages
of every degree, from the landaus of ministers
and senators, with cockades and liveries, down
to the commonest hacks, jostled together on
their way to the bull fight.

A stream of pedestrians bent on the same
errand filled the sidewalks, while from the bal-
conies and house-tops thousands watched the
passing throng. At the Plaza de Toros the
people came in from every direction, but so
perfect was the police arrangements that no
difficulty or disorder was encountered, and the
human tide poured into the great amphithe-
ter without delay or personal discomfort.

Different estimates place the number in at-
tendance at from ten to twelve thousand per-
sons. Two military bands were present and
four companies of infantry served to insure
good order. A long row of boxes intended for
the president and his party, the committee of
ladies and their friends and the members of
the Spanish Casino were elaborately decorated
with flowers, the Spanish arms and palm
branches.

Presently a roll from the drums, a flourish
of trumpets, followed by the national hymn by
the band stationed outside the amphitheater,
announced the arrival of the president of the
republic. His appearance in his box was the
signal for enthusiastic cheers on the part of the
audience, and the president, in excellent com-
mand of the national hymn by the band inside
the enclosure.

The popular applause was genuine and un-
iversal. Hundreds of miniature Spanish and
Mexican flags were unfurled and waved by the
people present during the posting of the Mexi-
can ensign in front of the presidential box.
The president, seated in excellent com-
mand of the front, and advancing to the
front of the box, acknowledged the cordial
popular reception. Accompanying the presi-
dent were the members of the cabinet, and a
brilliant company consisting of the very
cream of Mexican society.

Immediately following the arrival of the
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MEXICAN BULL FIGHT.

Revival of the National Sport at the Cactus Capital.

NINE ANIMALS ARE SLAUGHTERED

To Furnish Amusement to a Shouting Multi-
tude. A Quaker Charity—Presi-
dent Diaz's Reception.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 24.—The revival
of bull fighting in the City of Mexico last week
was in the name of charity. A committee of
ladies of this capital, with Mrs. Diaz, the wife
of the president, at their head, organized it for
the benefit of the sufferers from the floods in
Spain. It was one of the greatest spectacles
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FLORIDA FACTS.

Looking Into the Freight Charges of the Florida Roads.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION APPEALED TO.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., October 24.—[Special.]
Mr. J. J. Willie, agent of the interstate com-
merce commission, was in attendance at the
alliance convention in the interest of the
farmers of the state. The commission has of
late been receiving so many letters from ship-
pers and producers, complaining of excessive
freight charges, that Mr. Willie was sent to
look into the matter. It is very likely, how-
ever, that nothing much will be accomplished
as yet rendered in this case. The interstate com-
merce commission has jurisdiction only over
long hauls from one state to another, and as
the transportation companies have been shrewd
enough to make the excessive charges com-
plained of only from the initial shipping points
to some base point within the state, such as
Jacksonville, Gainesville, Tallahassee or Live
Oak, the interstate commission has no au-
thority to interfere.

This would be a matter for a state commis-
sion, and as the Florida people, by their repre-
sentatives in the legislature of 1891, abolished
that commission, they now find themselves in
a large measure at the mercy of the transpor-
tation companies. It may be remembered that
some months ago the orange and the straw-
berry growers lodged formal complaints before
the interstate commission against the
excessive charges of the transportation com-
panies. With the proverbial slowness
of action of great bodies, no decision has been
rendered in this case, but there is more
reason for delay in this instance than is usual.
Commissioner Bragg, in whose charge the
matter of the orange rates was placed, has
been successfully prevented by the straw-
berry growers from taking their annual vacation. They
state, however, that they will soon be prepared
to act upon the more immediately important
case, that of the oranges.

The Fish Commission.
Although Florida's fish interests are perhaps
greater than those of any other state in the
union, it has no fish commission, or at least
no working commission, although the legislature
of two years ago authorized the appointment
of one. The national commission has, in this
connection, directed Dr. H. H. Cary, fish
commissioner of Georgia, to make a tour of in-
spection through the state, and he is now trav-
eling through south Florida with an eye to the
artificial propagation of shad in the St. Johns
river.

The national commission regards it as a
matter of certainty that shad will eventually
disappear from its waters unless this is done,
and the work of the commission in stocking
Georgia rivers, even those in which shad are
not naturally found, has been so successful
that they are encouraged to extend their opera-
tions to the head waters of the St. Johns.

No Authority to Pave.
The pavement of Bay street, the principal
business street of Jacksonville, has for some
time been in a very bad condition. The street
is laid with cedar blocks, and when it once
commenced to yield to the combined influ-
ences of weather and heavy teaming its de-
terioration was rapid. The public has been
very much agitated over its repavement, and
the merits of the various paving materials have
been freely discussed. Consequently the sur-
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TAMMANY'S BRAVES

Are in Complete Command of New York City,

AND THEY ARE TRUE DEMOCRATS.

Something about the Plums Which Are the Prizes for Success in New York City Politics.

New York, October 24.—[Special.]—No organization or faction, that was of itself only a small part of a great political party, ever before enjoyed the vast power and patronage now controlled by Tammany hall. While always democratic in its politics and evidently disposed to act in good faith with the party at all times, this powerful society unquestionably holds the balance of political power in the United States. As the two great political parties are now divided, Tammany hall can elect or defeat a candidate for president at will.

It is power and patronage that holds the organization together so strongly. The combined efforts of all other political parties and factions have failed to overthrow the Tammany government in New York city.

Hans S. Beattie, the street cleaning commissioner, who was recently removed by Mayor Grant, a short time before his removal wrote a letter to the mayor, in which he said: "I have made a clean sweep in my department, and now none but good Tammany men are employed."

The chief of every department of the city and county government might truthfully make a similar statement today. Tammany hall is in absolute control of every department of both city and county government.

The average New York taxpayer probably does not know the number of sinecures that are attached to the city government, and if taxpayers stopped to reason about such things some of them might in time be abolished, but the rule is to create more of them at every opportunity.

This list of the principal municipal and county offices, with the salaries attached, may enable the reader to understand why Tammany hall is such a power in New York politics, and a word of explanation here may be necessary. The municipal and county governments are so intricately intermingled that it becomes a difficult problem to say where the one leaves off and the other begins, but the officials of both are paid out of the same treasury.

To begin with the official and nominal head of the municipal government, the mayor receives a salary of \$10,000 per year. He has a private secretary at \$5,000 a year, and six clerks, whose salaries range from \$2,200 to \$1,200.

There are twenty-six aldermen and twenty-five of them receive salaries of \$2,000 per annum each. The president of the board receives \$3,000. The chief clerk of the board receives \$5,000 per annum, and under him are sixteen deputy clerks whose salaries range from \$2,500 to \$800 per year.

At the head of the finance department of the city is the controller, who receives a salary of \$10,000 a year. There is a deputy controller at \$7,000 and an assistant deputy at \$4,250. For the clerical work of the department, there are thirty-eight clerks, bookkeeper and stenographer whose salaries range from \$4,000 to \$800 per year.

In the auditing bureau of the finance department there are thirty-three men at salaries of \$4,250 to \$1,200.

In the bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes and water rents twenty-one men are employed, and they receive from \$4,250 to \$900 per year.

In the bureau for the collection of taxes are fifteen men who are paid from \$4,000 to \$800. The bureau for the collection of city revenues from markets employs fifteen men in the office, and they receive from \$4,500 to \$1,000. Then there is a special engineer at \$2,500 and a special office boy at \$250 per day. All these bureaus are under the control of the finance department.

The city chamberlain is the highest salaried officer of the municipal government. He receives \$25,000 per year, out of which he pays an assistant and a clerk.

In the law department the salaries begin to develop. The counsel to the corporation is paid \$12,000 per year. He has one assistant at \$10,000, one at \$7,000 and nine more assistants whose salaries are at \$2,500 to \$1,200 per annum.

For the clerical work of the office thirty-two clerks, stenographers, etc., are employed at salaries from \$5,000 to \$700 per year.

But the counsel to the corporation and his assistants do not do all the legal work. There is a corporation attorney at \$4,000 a year, and he has nine assistants whose salaries range from \$2,500 to \$1,200 per annum.

There is a public administrator at \$4,000 a year and he is allowed six assistants at \$2,400 to \$1,200 each.

The police department, the pride of all New Yorkers, employs all told 5,500 men. There are four police commissioners at \$5,000 a year each, a superintendent at \$6,000, one inspector at \$5,000 and three at \$3,500 each. There are eighteen police surgeons at \$2,250 each. The commissioners have a chief clerk at \$5,000 a year, and thirty-four other clerks who are paid \$3,000 to \$1,500 each. There are thirty-five police captains at \$2,750 each, and 160 sergeants at \$2,500 each.

To preside at the police courts there are fifteen justices who receive \$8,000 per annum each, and are appointed for nine years.

In the street-cleaning department there is a commissioner at \$6,000 a year, a deputy at \$3,000 and twenty-three clerks who are paid \$2,800 to \$1,500 and in this department a small army of laborers are constantly employed.

The commissioner of public works is paid \$8,000 per year. He has a deputy at \$5,000 and an office force, including engineer and inspectors, of eighty-five men who receive from \$5,000 to \$900 per annum. In this department there are eight bureaus of various kinds employing from eight to sixty men each whose salaries range from \$4,000 to \$800 per year.

The fire department is in charge of three commissioners who receive \$5,000 a year each and they have seventeen secretaries and bookkeepers whose pay is from \$4,000 to \$1,300 a year. The chief of the department receives \$5,000 a year, two deputy chiefs \$3,200 each, and twelve battalion chiefs are paid \$2,750 each.

Attached to the fire department is the bureau of building inspection, with a superintendent at \$4,000, two assistants at \$3,000, and sixty-nine clerks and inspectors paid from \$2,500 to \$1,000 each. The bureau is also provided with an attorney, who receives \$4,000, and is allowed two assistants at \$2,500 each. The fire alarm telegraph system requires a superintendent at \$2,500, and seventeen men at \$1,800 to \$1,000 each.

The department of charities and corrections, which includes the many prisons, hospitals, asylums, etc., is presided over by three commissioners, who receive \$5,000 a year each.

To do the work of the department nearly two thousand people are employed at salaries ranging from \$2,500 to \$240 a year.

The health department has a president at \$5,000, a commissioner at \$4,000, a secretary at \$4,800, an attorney at \$4,800 and ten clerks at \$3,000 to \$1,200 each. The sanitary bureau of the health department has an superintendent at \$4,800 and 150 men at \$3,000 to \$1,200 each.

In the park department are the only officials who receive no salaries. The president of the board gets \$5,000 a year, and the clerk \$4,000, but the three commissioners receive no salary.

A small army of laborers and bookkeepers are employed in this department.

To look after the docks of the city there are three commissioners at \$5,000 a year each, twenty-five clerks and dockmasters at \$3,000 to \$1,800, an engineer at \$6,000, and fifteen assistants at \$3,000 to \$1,000.

The department of taxes and assessments has a president at \$5,000, two commissioners at \$4,000 each, and forty-four clerks and deputies at \$3,000 to \$1,200.

The excise board, which issues liquor li-

enses, is composed of three commissioners at \$5,000 a year each. They are ably assisted by sixty clerks and inspectors at \$3,000 to \$1,500 each.

The aqueduct commissioners are four in number, and receive \$5,000 a year. They have a chief engineer at \$10,000 a year, and a secretary at \$4,000.

There are two commissioners of accounts at \$5,000 a year each, assisted by fifteen well-paid clerks.

The official proceedings of all the meetings of the various departments are published in the City Record, and the gentleman who supervises the publication receives \$5,000 a year.

The sheriff of the county receives a salary of \$12,000 a year and one-half of all the fees collected, and the office is worth \$300,000 a year. He has an under-sheriff at \$5,000 and an attorney at \$6,000, and a small army of deputies are well paid.

The county clerk receives \$15,000 a year and has forty deputy clerks at \$5,000 to \$900 each. The register is paid \$12,000, and the highest priced of his seventy-five clerks is paid \$5,000 a year.

The surrogate receives \$15,000, his chief clerk \$7,000, and the thirty-five other clerks \$4,000 down to \$1,000.

There are four coroners at \$5,000 a year each, and they are allowed to employ four physicians at \$3,000 each.

The district attorney is paid \$12,000 a year. He has five assistants at \$7,500 each, and seven deputy assistants at \$5,000 to \$3,000 each. His office employs twenty clerks at \$3,000 to \$1,000.

The commissioner of jurors receives \$5,000, and employs twenty clerks.

The seven judges of the supreme court receive \$12,000 each, and require thirty-five clerks and attendants.

The six superior court judges are paid \$15,000 each, and get along with thirty-five clerks who receive from \$5,000 to \$1,000.

Six judges of the court of common pleas receive \$15,000 each, and the four judges of the court of general sessions \$12,000 each, and the two courts get along with thirty-five clerks at salaries ranging from \$7,000 to \$1,000.

There are six judges of the city court and they are paid \$10,000 each a year. Then there are eleven district court judges at \$6,000 a year each.

Add to this list the thousands of laborers employed in the various departments and some idea will be gained of the immense size of Tammany hall. Then there are contracts amounting to millions of dollars a year to be awarded, and many of them are awarded without competitive bidding. Hundreds of men have grown rich off city contracts.

Does not all this explain why Tammany hall is the most powerful political organization in existence?

A future letter will tell how Tammany officials have succeeded in supporting the organization and how rebellious braves and factions are kept in line by Richard Croker, the silent sultan, who names mayors, governors and presidents.

Why the Factions Quarrel.

The harmony now existing within the ranks of the democratic party in New York is as near genuine as it is possible to keep the article when one faction of a party is in office and the other out. The splits in the party in this city and state have never been on questions of party policy.

The cause has been the result of party quarrels over the spoils.

While a division exists in this city and the small rebellious factions have placed tickets in the field for the local offices, every man who calls himself a democrat is supporting the state ticket.

The Cooper Union ratification meeting thoroughly demonstrated that. Leaders of these local factions there sat by and with Tammany braves on the platform and cheered Hill and Cleveland to the echo.

The refusal of the state convention to recognize the delegates of the county democracy of this city was justified by party rules and precedents, and instead of widening the breach in the party it really helped to bring about the present harmony.

The so-called county democrats had allied themselves with the republicans in local contests which, according to party usage, placed them outside the lines of the democratic party. They had no right in the Saratoga convention.

The democratic opposition to Tammany in this city is merely the factional opposition to those in power that develops in every municipality. It is a case of the fox and the grapes. As a political organization Tammany is not perfect from a moral standpoint, and it is held responsible for the sins of every rascal who happens to belong to it, but whatever may be said against the society this much can always be said in its favor, it is intensely democratic.

The county democracy, the Young Men's democracy, the Stickler association and all the other factions are simply the personal followings of a few professional politicians who want office and cannot get it under a Tammany government. Give the leaders of all those factions fat city offices, and in a week they and all their followers would be Tammany men.

These are the men who furnish the material for the never-ending discussion that goes on all over the country about an alleged want of harmony among New York democrats.

Many of them have been Tammany men. They did a little work, which was of no value except in their own estimation, and in return for it they demanded office for themselves and patronage for their friends. Failing to get either they belted the organization with hue and cry about the corrupt methods of Tammany, and declared there was no harmony within the ranks of the democracy in New York. These men claim a power and following they never had. All their talk about causing a serious split in the ranks of the party is bosh. They must be democrats or republicans in a state or national election. There is no half-way ground. They must stay in the party or get out. They can go on nominating men for local offices and trying to combine all the opposition to Tammany. All such efforts will fail as they have failed again and again in the past. Tammany may be corrupt, that is not the question at issue. But pure or foul it is the only straight-out democratic organization in New York, and it is the most powerful of its kind in the world.

What Control of the City Means.

Absolute control of the city and county governments of New York means an immense amount of money patronage for the party in power. Tammany's control of both governments is absolute. The braves are so firmly entrenched in power that a combination of all the other political parties and factions in the city cannot drive them out. It is only good politics that Tammany men should be rewarded when the wigwag is pitched in the city hall and round about the city treasury. They have been rewarded until every place under the local government is filled by a brave. The fact that they are not only in the city hall and round about the city treasury, but that they are all democrats then there can be nothing but harmony in New York.

The fact that the city and county governments are not only in the hands of the party, but that no longer exist as a faction of one party. Many of them have gone back to their first love, the republican party. Others are now inside the lines of democracy to remain, and it is hard to say which of the two parties has gained and which lost by the break-up of that peculiar political element that claimed to have played so important a part in the election of 1890.

But it is not the harmony of the present among New York democrats that the country at large is most concerned about. It is the outlook for the same desirable condition in 1892. Politicians try to figure out how the democrats or republicans can elect a president without carrying New York, but figure as they may the great question at last is, can we carry the Empire State?

Will the harmony among New York democrats next year be so great that the delegation to the national convention will not be divided between Hill and Cleveland?

I put this question to one of the leaders of Tammany today and his answer was rather interesting. He said: "As matters are now shaping themselves it may be, and I think it likely, that the New York delegation will go into the convention unpicked to any candidate. Tammany and the democratic party of New York are in a measure pledged to support Governor Hill if he is a candidate for the nomination, but the governor has never said he was in the race, and other people think he will not be in it. Now the friends of Cleveland are working the

baby business for all it is worth, and the little dear may be an issue of some importance in the next campaign.

Tammany cannot support Cleveland in the convention in view of the aid and comfort he gave our enemies in the last municipal election. If Flower is elected governor, he may want to be president, which will still further complicate matters. In view of all these contingencies it is not improbable that the New York delegation will decide not to present a candidate, and will support Gorman, Campbell or any other good man. I am inclined to think the latter will be the best bet.

The problem which threatens to confront the New York democracy, and it is certainly one that ought to insure harmony in the convention and in the party all over the country. If Hill, Cleveland and Flower are all in the race, or even the two first named, there will not be any very enthusiastic harmony in New York before the convention.

THE POET AND THE MOTH.

In contemplation lost, a poet sits,
His eyes turn'd westward. Thro' the lattice
Comes
The faint lingering breath the gloaming
sigh'd
When thro' her parti-tinted veil of sheen
She saw the round-faced herald of her doom
Smiling triumphant o'er the opposing hills.

Within the twirling texture of his brain
A winged poet is like a moth, the fate
Would, yet would not, cage it for aye in words,
And pass it down to the embalming years,
For the poet's first impulse is to give,
Freely of what to him is freely given.

And yet, so passing sweet a thing it was
To hold a thought between himself alone
And the angel with the dew of heaven still wet
Upon its tender wings. With sudden turn,
He lights the lamp, seizes the ready pen,
And o'er the inviting page is in the act
To pour his mood—when, lo, a guileless moth,
With tinsel wings, gold-dusted, wilder'd by
The dazzle of the light that lur'd it in.

Falls blinded on the moisty page, and leaves
Award it where its garments trail, a blot
Big and unsmooth. The poet sticks his hand,
Vexation knits his brow; with one true aim
Down comes the impatient fist—a tiny heap
Of powdered tinsel meets his softening eye.
He drops the pen. The poet has escaped.

—ORLEA KEY BELL.

Atlanta, Ga.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient.

Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me many things. I can tell you some things you may not know. If such is the case, need I say and be wise.

There is no question about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or anything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasures you may pursue or possess.

If you have piles, fistula or any other disease of the rectum you cannot enjoy this greatest blessing. Have you any of these troubles, and do you want to be cured? I am a specialist, and give my entire time to these diseases, and by long study and large practical experience, I can offer you a cure in the shortest time and with no pain. My cures are permanent, and not for a day. I am no experimenter, but a long residence here is proof that I am a success. My patients are willing to tell you what I have done for them, and I can furnish you their names if you wish me. Ladies suffering from any of these troubles may consult me with freedom, and to those who wish information I will give the names of ladies that I have treated here elsewhere that have kindly agreed to allow me this privilege. On my reputation I am willing to stand. I offer you a cure with no pain. My cures are acquired by long practice. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Respectfully, DR. JACKSON.

Atlanta, Ga. Herald Building.

June 21—sun wed fri.

Housekeepers.

This may be your last chance to have your old feathers made better than new, as we leave in a few weeks for Savannah, Ga. We are first-class in our line, and we are doing work for some of the best families of Atlanta. So give us a call. Tally Ho! 27 Edgewood avenue, aug 30—sun sat.

Housekeepers.

What's that fine \$3 hat you are selling? They saw it, priced and bought it. "Buffalo" is the name, and every one knows it, said at Euseman & Wells, 3 Whitehall street.

A CARD.

From Dr. W. H. Whitehead.

I wish to inform the public that I have opened an office in Atlanta for the treatment of blood and diseases and diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

I shall confine myself strictly to the treatment of this class of troubles and will take no other practice.

I shall continue to superintend the "Bath Institute" at Lithia Springs and will divide my time between my Atlanta office and Lithia, spending the morning hours in Atlanta, and the afternoon Lithia Springs. Hence, office hours in Atlanta 8 to 12 a. m. Afternoons at Lithia Springs. Atlanta office in the old capital building, rooms 12 and 13. Take the elevator. Very respectfully,

W. H. WHITEHEAD.

002-2m wed fri sun

We still continue the sale of German wool and Saxony yarns at reduced prices. Now is your time to lay in your supply, as winter is fast approaching. German wool yarns at 8c per pound or 75c per pound; Saxony yarns at 8c per pound or \$1 per pound. Imported German and Scotch knitting yarns cheap. Stamped pillow shams, 20c per pair. All long gray hair switches, \$2; Curling Irons, best in the city at the price, \$10. Always the latest in bangs kept in stock.

—AT—

J. FUHRER, 93 Peachtree St.

Teeth Extracted.

Without Pain.

Dr. J. FUHRER, 93 Peachtree St.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two bottles FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WANTED FREE OUTFIT For book that household. No time for New York. **BOOK AGENTS.** Send for description and liberal terms. Address: H. J. HARRISON, 60, 57, 1801, MG. aug 23—dist sun Name this paper.

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Our BIG LEADER has always been our \$3 Pants cut to order. For extreme excellence of style and quality and PERFECT workmanship our \$8.25 Pants and \$35.00 Suit are sure and steady winners. But our BIG WINNER this Fall is our \$16.50 Overcoat, cut, yes, fairly moulded, to your figure.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO

OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

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THE VERY LATEST IN POWER AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

FREE DELIVERY OF MACHINES AND FITTINGS.

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State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION when you write us.

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{ 185 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, from Savannah, 7:45 am. No. 12, to Savannah, 7:10 am.

No. 14, from Savannah, 10:30 am. No. 15, to Savannah, 10:30 am.

No. 16, from Savannah, 1:30 pm. No. 17, to Savannah, 1:30 pm.

No. 18, from Savannah, 4:30 pm. No. 19, to Savannah, 4:30 pm.

No. 20, from Savannah, 7:30 pm. No. 21, to Savannah, 7:30 pm.

No. 22, from Savannah, 10:30 pm. No. 23, to Savannah, 10:30 pm.

No. 24, from Savannah, 1:30 am. No. 25, to Savannah, 1:30 am.

No. 26, from Savannah, 4:30 am. No. 27, to Savannah, 4:30 am.

No. 28, from Savannah, 7:30 am. No. 29, to Savannah, 7:30 am.

No. 30, from Savannah, 10:30 am. No. 31, to Savannah, 10:30 am.

No. 32, from Savannah, 1:30 pm. No. 33, to Savannah, 1:30 pm.

No. 34, from Savannah, 4:30 pm. No. 35, to Savannah, 4:30 pm.

No. 36, from Savannah, 7:30 pm. No. 37, to Savannah, 7:30 pm.

No. 38, from Savannah, 10:30 pm. No. 39, to Savannah, 10:30 pm.

No. 40, from Savannah, 1:30 am. No. 41, to Savannah, 1:30 am.

No. 42, from Savannah, 4:30 am. No. 43, to Savannah, 4:30 am.

No. 44, from Savannah, 7:30 am. No. 45, to Savannah, 7:30 am.

No. 46, from Savannah, 10:30 am. No. 47, to Savannah, 10:30 am.

AT UNALASKA.

Life Described in the Arctic Circle.

TODAY AND TOMORROW ALL IN ONE.

An English Warship Sinks a Sealer—A Bomb on the Hills—Other News from the Arctic Regions.



THE THETIS is at anchor in the harbor at Unalaska Island. We have had a stormy and yet pleasant cruise to the westward along the Aleutian islands and northward to

Hall and St. Matthew islands, thence by way of Pellyoff islands to this point. Friday last the steamer St. Paul, from San Francisco, brought mail and provisions. Being shut off so long from the states it was not easy to decide which we longed for most—the letters and papers or the provisions sent.

We went west over to the Russian waters, but did not go to the Asiatic shore. On the way out there we crossed the 180 degree meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and just a day of time according to our reckoning. We crossed at 8 o'clock in the morning, and it was Thursday, that is to say, it was the day after Wednesday, but instead of Thursday it was really Friday. Let me explain:

If you start from Greenwich west to forty-five degrees of course it will not be sunrise for you until the forty-five degree point revolves around to where Greenwich was at sunrise, and then Greenwich will be about 9 o'clock. When the ninety degree point revolves around to sunrise then Greenwich will be directly under the sun, and there it will be 12 o'clock, noon. When the 135 degree point comes to sunrise, the time at Greenwich will be 3 o'clock p. m. of that same day, and when 180 degrees has revolved to sunrise Greenwich will be at sunset of the same day, which is just coming to the one just half way around the earth from Greenwich. This has been proven so often that I mention it here not to prove it,



but just to remind us of the curious facts that are evident to one at sea. The diagram will help explain it.

Upon the same idea it is said that the sun never sets upon the dominions of England, for before the last rays leave the heights of Quebec the sunrise has come to the minarets of Calcutta.

My duties have amplified this peculiar fact by the "Around the World in Eighty Days." He makes Dr. Phineas Fogg travel eastward in his tour around the world, so that he and his companion, Passepartout, saw eighty-one days, while, in fact, there had been only eighty days seen in London in the same length of time.

It is a general truth that the difference of longitude between two places is the exact difference between correct sun time at those two places. This amounts to saying that the difference of longitude is shown by the difference in the time of sunrise. Distance is measured by degrees, minutes and seconds, and time by hours, minutes and seconds. An hour of time represents fifteen degrees of longitude, so that the time of one day in which the earth makes one revolution, twenty-four hours, represents the complete circle of 360 degrees. If anyone should doubt that the earth is a sphere let him go to sea, and there have a practical demonstration of it every day.

We ran on beyond the 180 degree meridian for some distance, and, returning, crossed the meridian and picked up the lost day, so that we had seven days in this order: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Sunday, both our Sundays being dated August 30th. I am glad to say that our cooks celebrated these Sundays by giving us a better dinner than usual both days.

Duff is the sailors' great dessert. It is made of dough about the consistency of piecrust, and is sweetened and colored with molasses. Raisins, citron and currants are stirred in it like a fruit cake. The whole thing is put in a covered vessel, with the lid tied down, leaving some space within for the duff to rise. A string is tied to the handle, and the vessel is suspended in boiling water for two hours, thus cooking it thoroughly. It is cut in slices like cake, and is served with sauce. It is a passable dish, when nothing better is at hand, and makes a very good change from "salt horse."

The salt meats are called. During this season so far in keeping Behring sea closed there have been seventy-seven vessels met and warned to leave these waters, and not to disturb the seals. The Thetis has warned forty-three; the other thirty-four have been warned by five other American and three English men-of-war. When the vessels were met and warned their names were furnished to all other men-of-war on the same mission, then, if they were met again in Behring sea, they were captured and made prisoners. Only eight did not heed the warning; and they were all captured. Very few of them raised enough disturbance to necessitate firing on them. The English torpedo boat Porpoise, fired on an English schooner several times, trying to make her surrender, but she kept turning from them. The captured ship was towed to the vessel, and ordered his men to get shooting around the schooner, but to fire directly upon her. The shots tore away the stern of the vessel and she sank. Of course boats were sent out and the crew was rescued without losing a single man.

Since we were here I went ashore one afternoon and had a romp over the hills. To say I enjoyed it would be drawing it too mild. The hills are very high and steep, and occasionally there are flat places, like landings on a winding stair. Here I would rest and then pull again. On the hills I found some salmon berries, just the color of salmon flesh, and tasting like raspberries. I took a good "feed." I was hungry for something green. I found, too, some very nice whortleberries. The day was extremely warm for this latitude, the thermometer reaching seventy-seven degrees in the sun and sixty-one in the shade. You can judge of how

warm that is when you remember that ordinary well-water at home is about sixty-eight degrees.

The weather here will soon be rough and cold as the equinox approaches. Fortunately for us, we will be in port during that time. Trouble has arisen in China, said to be from what is reported as the riots against mission aries. All of the vessels, except the Thetis, both English and American, have been ordered there from here. For all that today is Sunday, the coal that we have in our hold is being taken out and given to the other vessels, so will have enough to carry them to China. That means that we must stay here, or near here, until coal comes from San Francisco. The other ships would wait for that coal, but their services are needed at once.

We carry sails also, and will cruise around under sail near this harbor, guarding Unimak and Akoutan passes, the only places to enter or leave Behring sea unless one goes about 1,200 miles further west. It is true there are other passes, but they are very dangerous, as the water is shallow and strong "tide rips" are running all the time. Last year several whalers started through Unimak pass and went aground, it being low tide, and there remained until high tide set them adrift and they managed to get away, but considerably used up.

I am in the blue-jacket uniform, blue blouse shirt, with big collar, trimmed with white braid, and the typical sailor pants (with twenty-inch spring at the foot), and the school-slate cap. Modesty forbids my saying I make a dandy tar, but when I get my pipe after dinner



UNIMAK AND AKOUTAN PASSES.

ner, I suppose I look more natural. I have a regular Jack Tar short-stemmed clay pipe, and take my three allotted smokes each day. There are no matches carried by men on board—dangerous—but there is a lighted smokers' lamp three times a day, just after breakfast, dinner and supper, for one hour each time. During that time only smoking is allowed in certain parts of the ship. If any one is found smoking at any other time or place, no matter who he may be, he goes to the "brig." In merchant ships men can smoke when and where they please, as there is no powder on board.

Life on board this vessel has given me a dislike for a bed as a resting place. My hammock swings from the four corners, and remains right side up no matter how the ship rolls. The rolling just gives it enough swing to make it like the rocking of a cradle, and it is delightful. I am not so enamored of sleeping at sea, however, that I will have to get some one to splash water on the windows, when I am ashore, so that I can sleep.

About seasickness—it makes you sick whenever the weather gets very rough, and the ship lurches in heavy labor. I get very sick and stay so quite a while, but I am never sick when the sea is moderate. Some of our oldest sailors and officers are the same way, while there are others who have never been seasick, and I suppose never will be. The last squall we were in, the ship rolled so that it would take a heavy sea over the starboard rail, they straightened and rolled to the other side. We had to batten down all the hatches to keep the ship from filling with water. Nearly everybody on board was sick that time. When I got sick I go on deck and stay there and work until I feel better. If I hold off or give it up, 'twould never do. The first time I gave up and went to bed, I never got up again, until I thought I would surely die, but I kept on getting sicker until I was afraid I would not die.

My duties are mainly clerical, and I have had considerable draughting to do. Every morning I write out the log of the preceding day from the rough log made by the officers of the deck during their watch. I keep a record of the hourly readings of the barometer and thermometer. At sea my work is more varied. I assist the navigator to "shoot the sun," or in plainer phrase, to take his bearings. I work out latitude and longitude and keep a record of all courses run, make a map of them and tracings for the various reports that have to be made. When we finish this coasting trip, I will send a tracing of our track in Behring sea.

It may be a mystery to many people how the mariner finds his way across the trackless sea. Of course, there are no guide posts nor sign boards when out of sight of land. His progress is like a big survey. He has a chart, upon which are located all the principal points. In all cases readings are given near the shore, so that he may know where he may go in safety. Standing at a given point a careful record is kept of the course he runs, and the length of each course. These being traced on the chart will locate his ship. Observations are also taken on the sun, or upon the transit of some star, or upon the polar star, from which reckoning can be made of the latitude and longitude. He is absolutely dependent on his mariner's compass for his direction, but guided by it he goes with absolute certainty to any point. Poets have well sung the praises of those who discovered the attraction of the needle to the pole. The polar star appears upon the horizon to one at the equator. If a person could reach the north pole, this star would be directly overhead. If it has an orbit, it is not appreciable to us, but seems a fixed star. Its angular distance above the horizon shows the correct northern latitude.

I will not weary you with further writing now, but this is certainly an odd and interesting corner of United States territory—more so than I had ever dreamed.

GEORGE W. CRUSSELL.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

Some years ago I was presented with a large, well-bound volume devoted chiefly to "A History of Journalism." My writing desk was then in the office of Colonel Barnett, the secretary of state. One day when the office was temporarily vacant, a notorious book thief was believed to have carried off my book.

He was considered a kleptomaniac, and out of sheer pity for the poor unfortunate I did not prosecute him, but quietly pocketed my loss. In this book was contained an interesting account of the rise and progress of that great journal, The New York Herald. Many people are familiar with the story of its humble beginning in a dingy basement in a downtown street. The elder Bennett was both editor and publisher. He had some of the best traits of his Scotch countrymen, including their common sense and their very uncommon energy. For many laborious years this journalistic craftsman struggled against wind and tide. But by wise seamanship it kept off the breakers, and by timely tacking it always managed in the roughest weather to get good seaway. One of Bennett's political and personal enemies undertook to cowhide him into notoriety. Beyond a few strokes he received no personal damage, and the next morning he published a minute account of the ugly transaction, which proved a first-class advertisement for himself and The Herald. In spite of these antagonisms The Herald went forward

in its phenomenal career until it has reached the high-water mark in journalism. It has branch offices in London, Paris and other European cities. Its Sunday edition contains forty-two pages and has an American circulation of nearly two hundred thousand. Its advertising patronage is, of course, immense.

No other journal in either hemisphere has such a news service. It has its cable line, its own weather bureau and all else that is needed for thorough equipment. Its management understand that money—notwithstanding Aristotle's apothegm—breeds money. They therefore shrink from no expenditure, however great, to get news for the delectation of their vast constituency.

It sent Stanley to Africa in quest of Livingston and its enterprise was abundantly rewarded. In politics it is thoroughly independent with an eye always open for the main chance. It sets but little store by consistency, but veers with every wind of doctrine that promises to bring money into its coffers.

The only American journal that approximates it in influence is The World. In excellence of the best type it does not measure up to The Standard of London, which makes and unmake cabinets, dictates war and peace and raises or lowers the rate of interest at the Bank of England.

Vetily, the representative of the fourth estate is mightier than kings, lords and commons combined. Robert Bonner, with whom I exchanged a few words last summer, is far famed as both the owner of Maud S, and the founder of The New York Ledger, a weekly literary paper. Bonner, who boasts of his Scotch-Irish nativity, got some valuable lessons from Bennett as to newspaper management.

His contributors were frequently men renowned in church and state, such as Beecher, Dr. John Hall and Bishop Clarke, of Rhode Island.

His regular writers of serial stories were paid enormous sums. Mr. Bonner, like the Benjamins, scatters money as recklessly, it would almost seem, as Robin Hood, the hero of "Fortune's Foe." But, yet in reality these financial seeds sown broadcast bring forth a hundred fold.

Journalism is an inviting field for the seekers of fame and fortune, but only on condition that they have a fair measure of the gifts of Bennett or Bonner.

Charles Phillips, the eloquent Irish barrister, in emphasizing the inconsistencies of the First Napoleon, says of him amongst other things—"a professed Catholic, he imprisoned the pope."

To understand the true import of this statement we must needs refer to the matrimonial vagaries of "the man of destiny." Most people know something of his abandonment of the beautiful and devoted Creole widow of Beaumarchais, who gave him her heart and hand when as yet he was "unknown to fortune and to fame."

Very few, however, are aware of the fact that this marriage was solemnized in 1796 according to revolutionary forms and not by a Catholic priest. For this reason it was regarded by Pius VII, the reigning pontiff, as uncanonical. Pius, however, recognized it as a civil contract and therefore binding in the court of conscience. When Napoleon afterwards, desiring for purely political reasons to put aside the wife of his youth, asked the pope to sanction his adulterous marriage with Maria Louisa, the Hapsburg princess, the request was declined.

This refusal was made at great personal risk, and really subjected him to more than a constructive imprisonment, first in Rome itself, and again at Fontainebleau.

It may have been to coerce the pope that Napoleon seized St. Peter's patrimony and annexed it to the empire long before the time of Victor Emmanuel.

Napoleon I, like Henry VIII, when he set his heart on Anne Boleyn, would listen to no ghostly counsel, but proceeded in spite of the threats and entreaties and swoonings of Josephine to the consummation of a marriage which allied him to one of the oldest dynasties of Europe. We need not say that the results were disappointing in more respects than one. It was a just retribution which befell him in that, although his Austrian wife gave birth to a male heir in less than a year after her espousal, yet it was not the king of Rome, as he was boastfully called, but a grandson of Josephine, his second wife, that came to the throne of the French empire.

I may seem superstitious, and yet we will venture the remark that it was this Austrian alliance that paved the way to the decline and ultimate downfall of Bonapartism. He was prompted to it by "a vaulting ambition that overleaped itself." It not only failed to crown him emperor, but it compromised his honor with the masses who had hitherto rejoiced in his good fortune. This it was that gave double force to the winds of adversity that followed the inglorious Russian campaign. This it was that sent him an exile to Elba, and after the hundred days ending at Waterloo, shut him up a state prisoner at St. Helena.

When on that "lonely, barren rock" he passed away, not with new Jerusalem visions, but with terrific battle scenes searing his glazing eyeballs—not yet with the quivering of cherubim falling on his ears—but rather the tumultuous rush and deafening roar of a Liepzig or an Austerlitz. If there was in this horrid delirium of death a single momentary interval of consciousness, there must have been bitter memories of the injured Josephine who generously offered to attend him in his exile at Elba, and if she had survived would no doubt have piteously begged the privilege of nursing him in the later years of his imprisonment under Sir Hudson Lowe.

How strange the contrast the wife and daughter of Josephine and the conduct of his Austrian bride, who before his death contracted a morgeanatic marriage below her rank as a Hapsburg princess, and yet moved as an empress of France. In the light of Josephine's previous history, how strange and still how accurate the forecast of the old sibyl of Martindale, who said to the jaunty Creole maiden: "You will be married soon; that union will not be happy; you will become a widow and then you will be queen of France! Some happy years will be yours, but you will die in a hospital amid civil commotion."

that bauble, but you are my brother—go." Thereupon Lucien withdrew, doing honor to himself by the refusal of a crown rather than doing injustice to his wife.

This whole affair shows how reckless Napoleon was of marriage obligations when they stood in the way of his ambition. It illustrates likewise another saying of the Irish barrister to whom we referred in the outset, that so thoroughly had Napoleon shattered the governmental institutions of Europe, "that he disposed of crowns and thrones with as little ceremony as if they had been the titular dignitaries of chess board."

That grand man, Bishop Keener, when replying at the late St. Louis general conference, to the fraternal greetings of the northern Methodist church, said, "Brethren, we love you, but it requires the grace of God for us to do it." This plainness of speech roused a storm of adverse criticism from the northern press, aimed at our senior bishop. He is a man of convictions, and we would that some of our platform orators had a measure of his grit and grace.

We are often shocked at the misconception placed upon one of the final utterances of Mr. Hill in his reply to Blaine: "We are in our Father's house and we are here to stay." Was this memorable declaration a piece of palling sentimentalism spoken with bated breath and apologetic air—nay, verily, it was delivered with emphasis and a look and tone of lofty defiance. As much as to say we are here as your equals, man for man, and state for state—not by your grace but under the provisions of that constitution which our fathers in larger proportions than yours had builded.

It is quite evident that Ben Hill, who in the era of dissipated state sovereignties and rotten boroughs, and enfeebled state officials, who dared on more than one occasion to challenge the right of a military autocrat to rule wrong by the grace of God, was in no mood under serenest skies and brighter auspices to play the sycophant.

Nothing is gained unless it be a recognition that is worthless, because insincere, by crawling in the dirt and bootlicking the number ten that is raised to spurn your servility. I have before me Ben Hill's reply to Blaine. It breathes the spirit of a dauntless courage, and while it is only now and then denunciation, it exhibited a new phase of southern chivalry that was needed to check the growing tendency to submit tamely to any and every arraignment of the republican majority. From that time forward there was less said about "confederate brigadiers" in congressional debate. Nor can it be soberly questioned that this speech helped greatly to win the presidential fight of that year (1876), but it could not forestall the knavery of recurring boards, by which Tilden was defrauded of his right to the presidency. The animus of this whole masterly speech is best seen in the annexed extract which follows closely after his tribute to the union men of the north who fought for the sake of the union and not in the spirit of revenge. He then goes on to say to the extremists of the opposing party: "To you who followed up the war after the brave soldiers that fought it had made peace and gone to their homes we have no concessions to offer. Martyrs owe no apologies to tyrants. And while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the union, even secession, however defeated and humbled, will confess no sins to fatalism, however bigoted and exacting." Beyond this Ben Hill never went and for this his life-like state deserves to stand forever beneath the dome of the state capitol.

Most people are familiar with the lines of Sir Walter Scott, beginning—

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
"This is my own, my native land."

There may be in this love of country a vein of selfishness—what the French term amour propre. Be that as it may, practically justly seems it one of the holiest of human instincts. It is a noteworthy fact that this patriotic sentiment is intensified when one's country is degraded and oppressed. The countrymen of Emmet and Kosciuszko are more patriotic than the inhabitants of favored lands that have never felt the pressure of the tyrant's heel. It would seem to be the strongest likewise amongst those people who inhabit rugged and inhospitable lands.

The Swiss are conspicuous examples of this truth. When serving as mercenary troops in foreign lands the bronzed veterans have been seen to weep at hearing the Hanz des Vaches, the simple herdsman's song to which they had long been accustomed. In them, too, according to Haller, the great physiologist, the disease known as nostalgia, or homesickness, is most frequent and most difficult to cure. Montgomerie, in his "Wanderer of Switzerland," alludes to this fact, and Goldsmith, in his "Traveler," has embodied this national peculiarity in these exquisite lines:

But bid him that his native mountains rise
Enhance the bliss his scanty food supplies.
Dear is that shade to which his soul would wing its flight,
Imparts the patriot passion on his heart
And even the ill that round him a mansion rise
Enhance the bliss his scanty food supplies.

Dear is that shade to which his soul would wing its flight,
Imparts the patriot passion on his heart
And even the ill that round him a mansion rise
Enhance the bliss his scanty food supplies.

ITS WORK ENLARGED.
The Woman's Christian Association Increases Its Field.—An Explanation of It.

The Woman's Christian Association has made an addition to its present work, one that will undoubtedly meet with approval and patronage.

The noble band of ladies connected with the institution have supplied what they regard as a long-felt want, in establishing a boarding department, where any woman who can furnish a satisfactory reference is enabled to find a good home.

The following communication from the officers of the home will explain the move:

We would call attention to the work of this society which has opened a boarding department where women, young and middle aged, self-supporting or independent, alone in the city as wage-earners, students, sight-seers, or on shopping expeditions, may find a quiet, Christian home at reasonable rates. Ladies will also find it a pleasant place to rest and obtain needed refreshment to protect our home and insure as pleasant a family as possible satisfactory references will be required of all applicants for board. As our object is to make them feel that they are not objects of charity, but are simply given a helping hand by sympathetic friends, that they may retain their independence and self-respect even under most adverse circumstances.

To aid in this work, we are opening an "employment bureau," where persons needing female help in any department of business or in the home, may obtain the services of competent, reliable, and well-paid help, at a rate of 50c per day, and girls or women seeking employment may do so, thus enabling us to bring together the employers and those who need the employment, which seems to be a great need in the social economy of our fair city. Our brothers hear this call and their more needy sisters.

Although this department is not a public charity, yet, to get our organization what we can do effective work and be a real help to our sisters.

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THE RECOLLECTIONS OF DR. W. J. SCOTT

Of the Leading Events and Incidents in the Administration of President Andrew Jackson.

The English people were fond of calling Wellington the "Iron Duke." Not more than Americans were fond of calling Andrew Jackson, "Old Hickory." Both these characterizations indicated the toughness of the mental and moral fiber of these distinguished leaders. Wellington stretched his military lines from Torres Vedras to Waterloo, where the curtain fell on the Napoleonic drama. Jackson won an undying fame at New Orleans, which extended until with one hand he throttled the United States bank, and with the other squelched the nullification movement.

General Jackson after having suffered defeat in the house of representatives in 1825, came to the presidency in March, 1829, by a large majority of electoral votes over his predecessor, the younger Adams.

It was my providential lot to be born on the first anniversary of the inauguration of Mr. Adams. It was a very quiet and uneventful administration, distinguished for nothing beyond the visit of Lafayette, the friend of Washington and the struggle for independence. From Boston to Savannah he was granted an ovation, and when he left our shores he sailed in a national warship—the Brandywine—named for the battle in which he had first shed his blood for American liberty. This Arcadian period of our history was, quite naturally, marked by individual and national prosperity. In a sense it closed the revolutionary era embracing the fifth anniversary of the declaration of independence, on which occurred the death of the elder Adams and of his yet more illustrious compatriot, Thomas Jefferson—one the author, and the other the principal advocate of that declaration. In some respects this Adams administration closed likewise the era of good feeling—for the Jacksonian era was both eventful and stormy.

Andrew Jackson brought to the presidency the instinct of government, backed by an immense will power. My earliest personal recollection of political events was in connection with the tariff agitation, which was the dominant issue of Jackson's first presidential term. For some reason the village of Salem, in Clark county, was selected as a rallying point for a state right's demonstration in the year 1832.

There was no very large assemblage, but a procession of some hundreds was formed, and moved with intermitting step to the Methodist church, where a stirring oration was pronounced by William Crosby Dawson, afterwards a United States senator. From that time forward, the commonwealth under color of the other, boded and bubbled like the witches' cauldron in Macbeth. The bitterness between the opposing factions was intense—the administration party denouncing the followers of Mr. Calhoun as "nullifiers," intended to be a term of opprobrium, and the latter retaliating by branding the followers of Jackson as "soapsuds," or "sublimities." Charleston, as in the earthquake of 1837, was the center of this political convulsion. At times there was an ominous speck of war on the horizon, and, as a precautionary measure, Jackson sent a number of war to Charleston harbor for the enforcement of the collection of the customs duties. General Scott and a military commander were likewise awaiting marching orders. Meanwhile force bills and executive proclamations were discussed by the partisan press, and the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were debated by village politicians throughout the country.

In this crisis occurred the famous sensation—Webster-Hayne debate. Forty years ago this month I was standing in the east portico of the capitol at Washington, and incidentally engaged in a conversation with a venerable gentleman who proved to be one of the oldest inhabitants of that city. Amongst some striking memorabilia of long departed administrations he referred in an interesting way to this Webster-Hayne discussion. He spoke of it as a war of giants, which shook the nation from end to end and from side to side. He regarded the disputants as quite evenly matched, and attributed the seeming triumph of Webster not so much to his intellectual superiority or the intrinsic strength of his position as to the overshadowing influence of Jackson. The gallery and the lobby were packed with the partisans of the administration which put Hayne at a serious disadvantage. I inquired of him as to the immediate effect produced by Webster's thrilling peroration, closing with the memorable words, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." He said it was overwhelming and was greeted with an outburst of applause. But he questioned if it was more touching than the passage in Hayne's speech in which he portrayed the weird desolation that would follow the victory of federalism—a desolation as vast and so complete that

"Not a rose in the wilderness would be left on its stalk
To tell where the garden had been."

He further stated that Mr. Calhoun, who occupied the vice-presidential chair, appeared during the debate to be as restless as a caged lion or an imprisoned eagle.

From the portico we walked to the senate chamber, the arena of this gladiatorial combat. It seemed to me marvelously diminutive to have been the theater of this historical conflict of oratory and statesmanship. But the time was not at hand for compromise, at best a questionable expedient, or armed contention must ensue.

At this juncture Henry Clay, who had secured the adoption of the Missouri compromise, stepped forward as a peacemaker in the tariff agitation. The essential feature of the compromise was a provision for the gradual reduction of the duties imposed by the tariff of 1828, as amended in 1831 and 1832, until at the expiration of ten years they should be lowered to a revenue standard. After considerable discussion their compromise was accepted by both belligerent parties, and soon after President Jackson's second inauguration he signed the bill, and for a short season we had handshakes and congratulations. Even South Carolina, which Sergeant S. Prentiss had facetiously dubbed the "hotspur of the union," "smoothed her wrinkled front" and ceased her war talk.

It is well enough to note that this Clay compromise furnished Peel and Wellington a pattern for the English settlement of the same vexatious tariff problem in 1846. There was this difference, however, in the outcome of the two compromises: In England the compact was held sacred, and now wherever the union Jack kisses the sunlit and the breeze, free trade is the motto of that wonderful empire. The big tariff of 1828 was not an execution of the American compact, but a palpable evasion. A slight reaction occurred under the Polk administration in 1846, but during the last few years of the policy of coddling our infant industries of a hundred years old has been pressed by the barons of the spindle and the loom until it reached huge-water mark in the McKinley tariff, now being vigorously hammered by Governor Campbell in his front step, it alarmed him very much, being, as he said, the deed of an enemy who was trying to work him a "bad turn."

He had the step taken away and burned in a graveyard, to "tuck off der spell," as he called it.

To give some idea of the esteem in which he was held by the district, no one was allowed of taking a jovial glass without requesting the presence of old Andy Perkins, who never refused, however often the invitation was repeated.

He always rode an old claybank mare called "Pain Jane," who well understood the habits of old Andy, for when reaching the "crossing," no amount of urging or blowing could force her by. She looked upon it as the end of her journey.

I must not forget what played the all-important part in Andy Perkins's get-up—that is, a very long single-barreled gun, which he

seized and executed Arbuthnot and Ambuster.

"By the way," said he, "let them come! With the people at my back, I will hang the traitors on a gallows as high as Haman!" Not only did he veto the new charter, but before the expiration of the old charter he ordered his secretary of the treasury to withdraw from the vaults of the bank every dollar of the government deposits they were. Duane, the head of the treasury department, refused to obey the executive order. Without parleying with that cabinet official, he fired him in a twinkling and appointed Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, his successor, who straightaway carried out the president's order. The bank and its friends were indignant at this action, which they stigmatized as a flagrant usurpation. An impeachment was talked of, and, indeed, a resolution of censure was placed on its journal by the senate. The house refused to concur in this resolution, but it remained on record until some years afterwards, when it was expunged on motion of Jackson's old friend, Thenceforth the Benton of Missouri.

Having removed the deposits the next step was to provide for their safekeeping. For this purpose a number of state banks were selected as government depositories, and were named by the opposition pet banks. As a set off to the contraction that Nicholas Biddle, president of the United States bank, started, Philadelphia the president, through the secretary, instructed these pet banks to discount liberally for their customers. Not otherwise could the financial crash, already impending, be postponed.

As it was there followed a season of apparent prosperity. The state banks being stimulated by the government grants, money was abundant and speculation was wild, especially in the public lands. I was about this time an eye-witness of a very significant scene. There was a company of five or six substantial citizens, of Harris county, mounted on good horses, each armed with a brace of derringers and their saddles wallets pretty well crammed with paper issues. They were setting out for a long journey through north Alabama to northern Mississippi, where they were to enter public lands.

There were hundreds of such scenes occurring throughout the southern and middle states. As a consequence the public lands became enormous and the treasury received but little gold and silver and an immense quantity of state bank issues. This state of affairs, the issuance of the famous circular requiring all payments into the treasury to be made in gold and silver. Wise men realized that the end of this sort of financing could but be disaster, and it came with the fury and crushing weight of an avalanche of which we gave some account in a former article on the Van Buren administration.

There were two striking episodes in Jackson's second term which we must not entirely overlook. The principal of these was the French spoliation claims.

From the origin of the federal government our revolutionary ally had presumed somewhat on her kindly offices in that affair to treat our government rather irreverently. The case of the French minister, Genet, under the administration of the elder Adams was so aggressive, not to say insolent, that we were near being involved in a war with the republic of France, which was then in the hands of a demagogue, Washington, who had retired to the shades of Mount Vernon, was again appointed commander-in-chief, but fortunately the demagogue recalled Genet, and the diplomatic trouble was adjusted.

At a later period, during the Napoleonic wars, frequent depredations were committed on the commerce under color of the Berlin and Milan decrees. These depredations were made the subject matter of complaint by the American government, and after much negotiation France consented to pay \$2,000,000 as an indemnity. Payment, however, was unreasonably delayed, until in 1835 Jackson demanded a settlement under a great number of reprisals on commercial vessels and the breaking off of diplomatic relations. Louis Philippe, the citizen king, understood quite well the seriousness of the situation, and in a little while the indemnity was forthcoming. The other episode, of which we shall only make brief mention, was the Indian trouble in Florida and Alabama. After a good deal of suffering and bloodshed they were brought to a conclusion by the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles to the Indian reservation west of the Mississippi.

It will be seen that the Jacksonian era was a most eventful period, deserving more elaborate treatment. It ended well, however, and, indeed, not without considerable credit. The public debt was entirely extinguished, and a sum of \$400,000,000 was lodged in the national treasury.

Jackson may be said to have designated his successor, and then quietly retired to the Hermitage near Nashville, Tenn., where he died in 1845, beloved and honored and trusted beyond any political leader since the days of Washington—who will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen.

W. J. SCOTT.

PINEY WOODS SKETCHES.

Andy Perkins and Barkin Sal.

"Guns Crossing" was a place of rendezvous for those living on the lower edge of G— county. It was a favorite resort on Saturday, when trading, in a small way, was carried on, from swapping horses down to exchanging raccoon skins for powder and lead, as every one moulded their own bullets and run their own shot in those days. A general store, with a barroom, was the prominent feature of the place.

Among the regular Saturday visitors was an old gray-haired man, almost bent double, who rode up early and stayed late.

He lived only one mile from the "crossing," and usually was the first to put in an appearance.

He was a kind of district encyclopedia. An appeal was made to him in all mooted cases where experience and age were of moment in the establishment of some doubtful point or questioned date.

His memory was remarkable, and, fully appreciating his position as referee, he kept well up with the present gossip of the county, being thoroughly familiar with its past history for some generations. There was great deference paid his opinion, which he gave with a very decided emphasis, as well as significant shake of the head, which at once determined the matter under question.

There was no appeal from his judgment; it was final and conclusive. He rarely volunteered an opinion, nor would he consider a question without the necessary stimulus to put his mind in full running condition.

He always occupied one end of the long porch, where he could be easily approached by those on the ground as well as on the porch, his position also affording "free spittin' room."

His fondness for the "ardent" amounted to devotion. He would never let the ghost of a chance for a drink to escape him.

He was also a great believer in the supernatural, placing great store by signs, evil and good days.

If a rabbit ran across the road, it disconcerted him very much, and he would immediately give up the journey, or, returning for some distance, take some other way. He had many horses shod all around his house, and always slept with a fork under his pillow to keep witches from riding him.

Finding once a rusty nail driven in his front step, it alarmed him very much, being, as he said, the deed of an enemy who was trying to work him a "bad turn."

He had the step taken away and burned in a graveyard, to "tuck off der spell," as he called it.

To give some idea of the esteem in which he was held by the district, no one was allowed of taking a jovial glass without requesting the presence of old Andy Perkins, who never refused, however often the invitation was repeated.

He always rode an old claybank mare called "Pain Jane," who well understood the habits of old Andy, for when reaching the "crossing," no amount of urging or blowing could force her by. She looked upon it as the end of her journey.

I must not forget what played the all-important part in Andy Perkins's get-up—that is, a very long single-barreled gun, which he

regarded with great affection, called "Barkin Sal," and which he never went without.

Upon reaching the "crossing," he would dismount, and, entering the grocery, would call for Tim Wipper, a young man who acted as clerk, and say in a serious way, handing him the gun, "Tuck her Tim, and pit her away careful, 'til do ole man calls."

Upon one occasion some of the boys, Tim as the head, determined to have some fun at old Andy's expense, not having grown up to respect one of his age and position, so it was arranged that on the following Saturday, when old Andy came to the store, and handed over "Barkin Sal" to Tim Wipper, that he should give it to Tim Weeks, who would have made of punk cut to fit the gun neatly, and that it should be loaded to the muzzle with powder and punk alternately, and given back to Tim, who before handing it to old Andy, would light the punk at the muzzle.

Old Andy was generally the last to leave the "crossing," and always in a most befuddled condition, liquor having a stupefying effect upon him.

On this occasion just as good dark had set in, old Andy, staggering up from his cane-box in the store, called aloud: "You Tim, fetch out Barkin Sal, and lead ole Jane up ter der step so I kin git on."

He was soon helped upon his horse, and Tim, instead of endeavoring to light the punk, handed him "Barkin Sal."

Old Jane ambled off slowly, with Andy leaning over the pommel of the saddle holding "Barkin Sal" crosswise. He had not proceeded far when a loud report started old Andy from his reverie.

He straightened up in his saddle, examined his gun, and thinking the explosion caused by the gun striking against the pommel, blew the gun and again ambled on.

In a few moments old Andy was again alarmed, so believing the devil had a hand in it, he put spurs to old Jane and began a gallop, shouting "Barkin Sal!" to the effect that he had caused the punk to burn much faster, and off went the gun again.

He did not stop but away they went, Andy and Jane, till they came to the lane leading up to his house, when another report from Sal, so frightened him that he threw her far off in a fence corner and made for home at full speed.

When he reached the house he found his wife anxiously waiting, having heard the many reports.

He rolled off old Jane onto the ground, and seemed in a wild state of excitement. The old woman, much alarmed, asked him what was the matter, and where was "Barkin Sal."

He raised up and at the moment another report was heard, when in answer to his wife he replied, "Don't you hear the d—d thing or be believing down the lane?"

He could never be persuaded to carry "Barkin Sal" to bed, but instead carried in his pocket the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit to protect him from evil spirits and give him good luck.

The Horse Race.

All was bustle and confusion at Judge Peleg's on the morning of a bright, sunny day in June, as, mounted on every description of horseflesh, we began our ride to Len's bridge to attend the racing appointed for that day.

He raised up and at the moment another report was heard, when in answer to his wife he replied, "Don't you hear the d—d thing or be believing down the lane?"

He could never be persuaded to carry "Barkin Sal" to bed, but instead carried in his pocket the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit to protect him from evil spirits and give him good luck.

The prospective race—even the owners of the respective horses—was a sight to see. The friends of long-standing intimacy became estranged; much bit or feeling was engendered; it is even said that of some of the argument became double-fisted, and personal encounters ensued.

Matters had reached such a pitch, and men and women's minds were so excited, that a fevered state of excitement, that it was determined by all interested that the question

must be decided, or else the whole county would go mad.

We soon reached the course, a stretch of one mile over a well-beaten red-clay road. A worn fence ran on either side, forming a lane, necessitating a judge at each end. The sympathizers of each horse were ranged off either side.

We found the two horses standing in the midst of a large crowd, made up with friends of both horses, one a small flea-bitten nag, slightly well-eyed, the other a perfect specimen.

Their respective merits were the subject of conversation, or rather discussion. Bets were freely offered and taken; many wild extravagant banters made; in fact the race was run and lost to each horse many times before it had begun.

The owner of the flea-bitten animal was addressing the assembled crowd when we came up.

"Waal, presently; but am't der stakes up if dar's der deguin? I call fur der fort; dis ere race has bin hangin' fire ever sin ole Sukey Goodwin lost dat ere blue-listered sow er he'n, an' it er to be in, ter keep down hard feelin' like. It has kinder unjinted der whole deestrect. Lishie Warten am't der san-lapper ter make his toe nail dig where his heel orter sot. I'm no hog-house. Old Pine Top's eye, er argue ter be back on by dis ere chile. I arnt er argue ter blow or belius, but I'll sling dis ere out fur er true sayin: If he kan't fling cross er Pine Top's eye, er argue ter split er strong pints. I'm in dis 'ere ring, and I'm er argue to stick, like pizen oak ter er pine stump. I niver kins ter er gathrin' fur namin'."

Here he was interrupted by the fortunate possessor of "Pine Top" with:

"Full up, Lishie Warten? Enny one burd you snort ter tuk it fur er twister (cyclone). Ef ole Binker had had yer win, dar's not many nags in dis 'ere deestrect ud pull hairs outer his tail. Let yer know tote her own ticks; ole 'Pine Top' arn't no creeper, an' yer arn't er argue ter skeer er fortit outer ole Job Beasley. I'm in er bor on dis 'ere rin, an' I'm er argue to stick till der hat drops."

The confidence of the owners in their respective nags inspired their sympathizers with a perfect enthusiasm. Every face was an expectant, important air; all looked eagerly forward to the result.

The track was soon cleared; preliminaries being arranged, the judges called time, the owners mounted each his favorite nag, "ago" was said, and away Binker and Pine Top went, to the great gratification of all beholders.

"Pine Top's got no kin in er goller hole," cried one.

"Let Binker slide," cried another.

"Don't try to hole er hurricane," cried a friend of Binker.

"I'd like ter no why Binker wobbles like," asked some friend of Pine Top.

"Kose Pine Top's trying to rib his nose ag'in his shin ter git der sun outer his peepers," cried from declared friend of Binker.

"Dot ar boss Binker am no sardine, ef Pine Top ar er winkle," remarked an aged man upon my left.

"Ward der wort on Pine Top's nose?" was asked by one of the excited throng, as Binker shot by and got the lead, which he kept till the hat dropped, proclaiming him the winner. After the declaration of the decision of the judges, awarding the purse and victory to Binker, Lishie Warten, dismounting, first patted Binker very affectionately, and then, turning to the crowd, said:

"I'm er twister, ar I? Waal, ef I arn't one, I've got one can twist der hide outer ole Job Beasley's critter."

"I'm no hog-house." It is believed by many ignorant people that the common flea first makes his appearance in this world in the shape of a hog-house; hence the expression used for sickness, or jumping off from a bargain.

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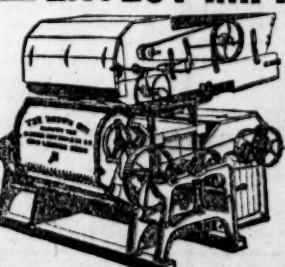
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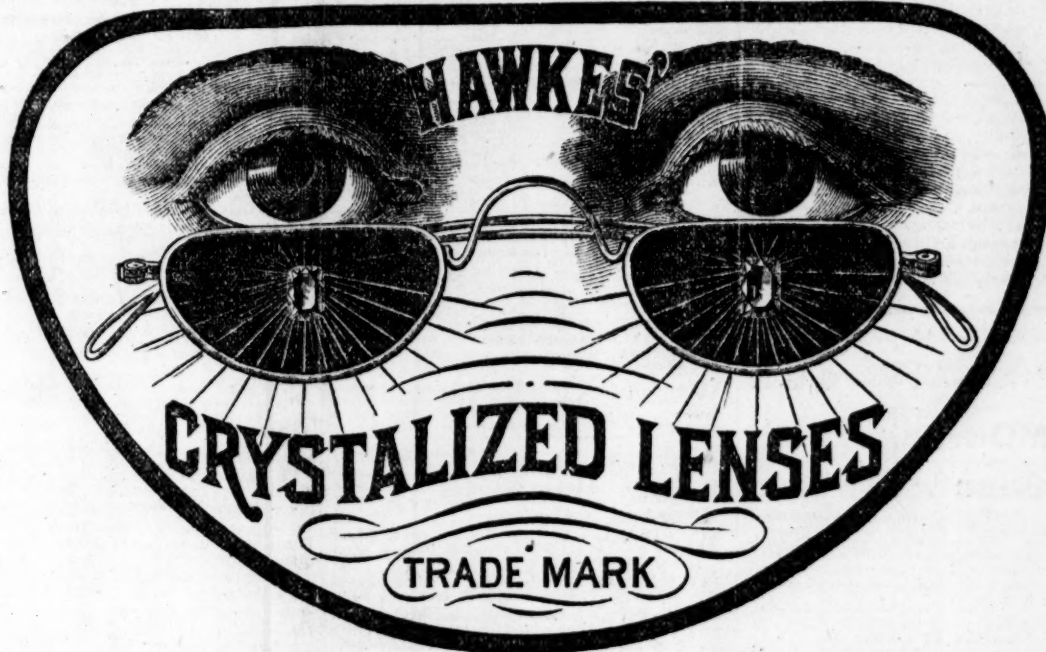
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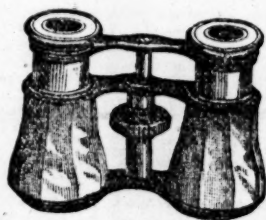
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Sung for 250 nights at the New York Casino.

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

Tuesday night, the masterpiece of Johann Strauss,
The Waltz King.

THE GYPSY BARON.

Prices—Admission, \$1, 50c, 25c. Reserved
seats 10c extra.Wednesday and Thursday, 11 Matinee Thursday at
October 28th and 29th. 11 25c and 10c.

Everybody's Favorite! The Little Sunbeam!

CHARMING

KATE PUTNAM

Will appear in three of her impersonations.
Wednesday Night.

LOVE FINDS A WAY.

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OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

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ERMA, THE ELF.

Katie in New Songs, Dances and Ball Songs
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.Friday and Saturday, 11 Matinee Saturday
October 30th and 31st. 11 25c and 10c.

Mr. A. M. Palmer's Co.

Engagement for three performances of
Augustus Thomas's Southern
Dramatic Idyl,
ALABAMA,Under the direction of Mr. A. Hayman.
Prices—Admission as usual; reserved seats 50c
extra. oct 25 28 29 30 31

SOUTHERN TOUR!

THE GREAT ROMANTIC ACTOR ALEXANDER

Sacred concert by Mexi-

can band at 2:30 today;

admission 50c, including

grand stand.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college fill-

ing students. The college is now open for

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INGLESIDE

A Place for Beautiful Homes

and Profitable Invest-

ments.

Ingleside is a charming suburb of Atlanta, five

miles from the city, on the Georgia railroad, by

which twelve passenger trains pass daily, afford-

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train runs within one and one-half miles, and

will pass through Ingleside in the near future.

Nature has showered her favors upon Ingleside

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Gushing springs and babbling brooks are

numerous throughout the wooded landscape, and

the perfect healthfulness of the locality is phe-

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SALESMEN TO SELL to merchants by sample; big

pay for workers; new goods; permanent situa-

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Co., South End, Ind. oct 25 28 29 30 31

SALESMEN TO SELL by sample our Money Order

Company's new Money Order. Previous experience not necessary.

Write for particulars. Merchants Money Order

Company, Cincinnati, O. oct 25 28 29 30 31

SOUTHERN—Within the last few weeks (most

of them this month) twenty-three of our pupils

have secured positions, and still a number of pupils

who applied to us could not be supplied. Clich-

e, 100 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. oct 25 28 29 30 31

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1891.

A Mistake to Be Corrected.

It is the general opinion of our people that the mayor acted judiciously in vetoing the increase in salaries, and that the council made a serious mistake in overriding the veto in what the assistant city attorney has pronounced an illegal manner.

At a time when economical government is a necessity the council has voted to increase salaries from \$200 to \$600 a year. If money is to be made an object the increase is not large enough; if the city's interests are to be the chief object of the council, then the increase is wholly unwarranted.

There is no good reason for the increase. We are familiar with both sides of the question. It has been agitated some ten years or so, and there is no more reason for an increase now than there was ten years ago. Councilmen devote little or no more time to municipal business now than they did ten or fifteen years ago. Their services are worth no more now than in former years, and there has never been any trouble in getting good men to serve the city. Nor will there ever be, and if the time ever comes when men run for council only for the money in the office, then the city had best look out for trouble and fly the danger signal.

The difference between the existing and the proposed salary would amount to \$7,200 a year. If the increase had been made ten years ago it would now amount, for that period, to \$72,000. This amount as the city's one-third part in street paving, represents an outlay of \$216,000, which has been spent in keeping our people out of the mud. If the street improvements done with this money were undone, Atlanta would have but little in which to take pride, in her well-paved streets. She would be badly in the mud.

Now, the question is, will this \$216,000 for the next ten years not do more good on the streets and sewers of Atlanta than the increased \$72,000 will in the pockets of the council?

Our needed improvements are clamoring for money. The streets, the new station house and the Grady hospital, to say nothing of other matters, are in pressing need of money, and it is no time to throw away an unnecessary \$7,200 a year.

Another point: Why do we have a dual government? It is simply and solely because experience has taught us that it is well to have the aldermanic board and the council act as checks upon each other. But in disposing of the mayor's veto our councilmen have also smashed the dual government. Despite the city attorney's ruling that the two bodies must vote separately upon the veto as it related to a revenue measure, the board and the council acted in joint session.

Of course, this action will not stand, and it would be a most dangerous precedent if it did.

The veto power is rendered useless if the two bodies can agree to combat it in joint session. It virtually kills the aldermanic board, and if this is to be the legal precedent, the next step should be to abolish the board of aldermen.

Our municipal fathers have simply made a mistake, but its consequences may be remedied yet by themselves. Let them take counsel of their sober second thought, and all will be well. They are a high-minded body of citizens, and they cannot be willing to deliberately saddle this extra expense upon their people, when they give further consideration to the question. Besides, there is danger in it. The citizen who is willing to serve the public for the increased salary, but who is unwilling to serve for the old remuneration, is not the kind of man our people want in the council. It has never been considered a money-making office, but it has been regarded as an honorable mark of distinction to be thus singled out to serve the interests of Atlanta. High salaries are not needed, and they are not earned now any more than they were a dozen years ago. There is danger that with increased salaries there would grow up in the course of time the nucleus of a corruption fund. Grasping men desiring to get into council to work it for all it is worth, may use those increased salaries in a manner that, to say the least of it, would not be deemed advantageous.

No, gentlemen of the council, this thing won't do. You are supposed to be for Jeffersonian simplicity and economy. You were elected to guard the money, the property and the interests of your fellow citizens, and not to unnecessarily increase their burdens. Rest content with the salaries of the good men who preceded you, and let the proposed increase of salary be saved to help the people in

the shape of belgian pavements, sewers, needed improvements, and the hospital, which is demanded by every consideration of humanity and progress. Think the matter over, gentlemen. You have never yet shown yourselves a grasping and inconsiderate set of men, and we do not believe that you will now show any lack of public spirit, when the case is presented to you in this light.

Prison Reform.

In the October number of The Forum there appears an article on prison statistics, which demonstrates that both in the old and new world that crime has increased well nigh in exact ratio as the prison reform movement has progressed.

It is a curious fact that in Massachusetts, where the reformatory feature has been greatly stressed, there is a class of offenders of different ages who are candidates for the honors and comforts of imprisonment. Particular mention is made of an old gardener, who has had himself committed 100 times to the house of industry. In Salem, the headquarters of witchcraft in the seventeenth century, there are boys who are so in love with prison fare and prison life that they prefer a longer to a shorter term of imprisonment—that is to say, if left to their option they would choose to be sent up for twelve rather than six months. There seems to be either a strange fascination about these reformatory prisons, or else a singular infatuation about these juvenile culprits.

We know of nothing like it, unless we find it in the story of the old prisoner who, when released at the storming of the bastille, begged that he might be allowed to return to his cell.

Such results suggest that it is high time to slow up on this line of modern prison methods. When John Howard started on his "circumnavigation of charity" there was need of a more humane treatment of prisoners than was then practiced. At that time a large number of the incarcerated were not hardened ruffians, but unfortunate debtors who deserved commiseration. But whenever the state or the municipality undertakes by the mildness of its methods to set aside the divine ordinances which make "the way of the transgressor hard" they offer a premium to idleness and vagrancy which are the usual forerunners of criminal deeds. It is not difficult to conceive of such conditions of prison life as would make it a pleasant retreat for thousands of thriftless vagabonds who are buffeted by the rough experiences of out-door life. Beyond provisions for cleanliness and reasonable comforts in the way of diet and clothing, and what is not less important, a proper classification of criminals, the reformatory plan has no just claims to consideration. Nor is it wise in this matter of classification to make the age of the criminal the chief consideration. Many a beardless youth is old in viciousness for the reason that he has inherited bad blood and a wrong bent of disposition from depraved ancestors. Not a few of these, whose reformation is practically hopeless, should be sequestered for a long term of years. If, after their discharge, they relapse into former habits, their term of imprisonment should be doubled or quadrupled, and in instances not a few might be made perpetual. Society has rights as well as wrong-doers. Whenever, therefore, a maudlin philanthropy proposes to coddle moral delinquency, it does a grievous wrong to that better class of citizens who have a self-regulative faculty which makes them "a law unto themselves."

Mr. Curtis Endorses Plattism.

Mr. George William Curtis, chief of the band of so-called reformers, has announced that he proposes to support Plattism in New York in preference to the democratic ticket. One would suppose that this announcement would be sufficient, but the matter does not strike Mr. Curtis in that light. He is fond of his position. It is an antic which, if he cannot repeat, he can at least advertise. A kitten with a ball of yarn could not be better pleased than Mr. Curtis is with his attitude. He coddles it, he slaps it about, he knocks it into a corner, he pulls it out into the middle of the floor, and then, curling around it, he clasps it in his arms and kicks it wildly with his hind feet. Interesting as this performance is, it brings to light the loose ends and ravellings that might otherwise be concealed.

One reason which Mr. Curtis gives for supporting the Platt machine is that the very papers that are now supporting Flower abused him roundly on other occasions, and made every effort to belittle him. If there is any reason or logic in this argument it ought to be followed to its legitimate conclusion. Some of the very papers that recently supported Grover Cleveland for president, and that are ready to support him again, made him the target of their abuse a few years ago, and endeavored in every way to belittle him. If Mr. Curtis will refer to the files of The New York Times he will there discover that Mr. Cleveland, in the opinion of the editor of that paper, was all that was mean, narrow and obnoxious. We mention The Times because it is a paper that ought to be dear to the heart of Mr. Curtis, for it is the most powerful and consistent of all the independent journals.

The abuse with which The Times belabored Mr. Cleveland was administered when he was running for governor of New York. Afterwards, when he was a candidate for president, The Times supported him heartily. The point we desire to make is this: If the fact that Mr. Flower was abused by those who are now supporting him is a reason why honest men should not support him, why not the same reason hold good against Mr. Cleveland? The way for Mr. Curtis to get rid of this argument is to playfully retire under the bed with his ball of yarn.

The chief reason, however, why the im-maculate Mr. Curtis refuses to support Mr. Flower is because he is supposed to be the candidate of Tammany hall. Somebody has frightened the sensitive editor of Harper's Weekly by showing him a stuffed tiger labeled "Tammany," and he has not yet recovered from the horrors. The exhibition of the stuffed tiger has caused Mr. Curtis to forget that the Platt machine is as much worse than Tammany as it is larger. Plattism covers the state of New York and enters into every nook and cranny of the republican party. It is a part of the national machine which ground out the McKinley law and the infamous force bill. On the other hand, Tammany is a municipal organization, and is powerful only in the city. Yet we would not be understood as endorsing the attacks

of the mugwumps on Tammany. It is an organization with a record to be proud of, and if it had the power to extend its influence, to activity and energy to every part of the democratic party, the country would be better off today.

To defend his attitude, Mr. Curtis compares the situation in Pennsylvania with that of New York. There can be no fair comparison. Would the republicans who are honest enough to oppose Quayism and his methods be as active and as enthusiastic if they chose Plattism as a remedy? This is Mr. Curtis's position. He pretends to see a great deal of corruption in Tammany. To remedy it, he gives his support to Plattism, which is more corrupt than Tammany was when corruptionists had control of the organization. Mr. Curtis drops the substance and seizes the shadow. His chief aim is to get all the personal advertising he can, and we are inclined to fall in with his desires to this extent.

Governor Campbell's Campaign.

The attack on Governor Campbell by hirelings in the pay of the millionaire manufacturers gives peculiar emphasis to the success which has attended his canvass. There was no flinching or shrinking on the part of the governor. He fearlessly faced the mob, and for two hours gave them sound democratic doctrine, varied with withering denunciations of the efforts of the protected manufacturers to suppress free speech. These efforts were, to a certain extent, successful, but not in the way that the protected interests hoped for. They were not successful in suppressing Governor Campbell, but they were successful in demonstrating to hundreds of republican voters the spirit which animates the millionaire manufacturers.

After all, Governor Campbell may be defeated. The republicans of the whole country are making more strenuous efforts to secure the success of their party in Ohio than they have ever made in a presidential campaign. They have money without limit, and they have at their beck and call the most reckless and unscrupulous ruffians to be found in politics. They will stop at nothing; no scheme is too villainous for their use. There are other elements that go to make the result doubtful; but this much is certain—whether Campbell be defeated or elected—the fact has been thoroughly demonstrated that he is one of the most remarkable campaigners this country has ever seen. People outside of Ohio were surprised when he ran Foraker off the stump two years ago. They could not understand it.

In the present campaign, however, the mystery has been made plain. The eyes of the whole country have been turned on Ohio during the past two months. There the most conspicuous figure has been Governor Campbell. It is an easy matter now to understand why Foraker could not stand up before him, and it is not at all difficult to divine why McKinley and his friends positively refused to prolong the joint debate which occurred at Ada last week into a series of meetings. If Governor Campbell had been a man of one speech—carrying in his pockets a typewritten copy of a prepared and perfunctory document, calling for the exercise of mingled dignity and dullness—the republicans would have had no objection to a joint canvass and debate. But Governor Campbell was not to be depended on for this sort of display. His versatility was alarming as well as amazing. To employ a prepared speech on the tariff in meeting his arguments would have been ruinous. A week's experience would have settled the campaign as far as McKinley was concerned. He would have retired from the discussion with such gracefulness as he could muster for the occasion.

We are not disposed to underrate McKinley's qualities. He is a very able man when permitted to confine himself to one line of argument. The speech he is delivering now is the one with which he opened the campaign, and we have no doubt it is as able a defense of his tariff law as could be made by anybody. But his ability is that of the statistician. He does not rise above his arguments; he does not illuminate them with his own personality. Governor Campbell, on the other hand, has the versatility and the vigor that belong to a marked individuality, the humor characteristic of a man of the people, and an originality of method growing out of an independent and courageous mind. In short, he has shown himself to be superior not only to McKinley, but to any other campaigner on either side. He deserves to win in November, but, even if he is defeated, he has won a substantial reputation, and this, in itself, is a substantial victory.

Two Factors of Civilization.

Last Wednesday, while the procession was forming southeast of the capitol, before wending its way to the Grady statue, the writer of this article took advantage of a long halt to survey the surrounding scene. The man in the procession cast his eyes to the right and saw an orphan's asylum. Then he glanced to the left, and saw—the jail.

The sight was suggestive. There stood two factors of civilization—one representing force, and the other representing human sympathy. Standing there with these thoughts passing through his mind, it struck the spectator that something in the grim aspect of the jail suggested the dark ages, while the asylum seemed to be a part of a more enlightened and peaceful century.

What a magical, irresistible power resides in human sympathy, that sweet outcome of the Christian law of love! The orphan who are kindly cared for grow up into good men and women—useful citizens—while the friendless outcasts who for their first small transgression find their way to the jail go their ways to the end of the enemies of society.

For thousands of years we have tried force as a factor of civilization, and what has it done for us? It is the gospel of blood and iron, and it has brutalized the mass of mankind. But human sympathy—kindness—that evangel of sweetness and light—has given the world the only Arcadian spots in it that make life worth living.

But would you do away with the jail? By no means. Let it stand for the punishment of the desperate and irreclaimable. Let it be utilized when milder methods fail. But in our dealings with the weak, the helpless and unfortunate—tender children and delicate women, let us provide asylums, reformatories and havens of refuge.

We use the jail too much, and the asylum too little. It is so easy to club a little outcast who has transgressed the law, or who

is guilty of the crime of being without visible means of support—so easy to lock him up in a dungeon. On the other hand, it requires effort, consideration and discriminating judgment to select those deserving the care of the asylum. Only too often we shirk trouble and rush by the asylum with our little prisoner to the jail.

Now, we need more asylums and reformatories. Fairly tried they will thin out our jail population, reduce crime and pauperism and give us more good citizens. This is a Christian land full of churches and good people, but we are very busy and very thoughtless. It would be a good thing if every citizen would occasionally spend an hour studying, first, our jail, and second, our orphan asylum.

Some Suggestions for Atlanta People.

It must be apparent to those who take more than a passing interest in the progress and prosperity of Atlanta that the city has within it certain elements which, if they are permitted to grow and develop along the lines of their origin, will destroy the unity that has been and is now a marked feature of the community, and prove to be an irritating obstacle to the future growth and greatness of the municipality.

We need not go into a minute description of these elements. They are to be found wherever there is a disposition to carp and to croak at enterprises which have their origin in a desire to benefit Atlanta. They are to be recognized wherever there seems to be a disposition to criticize a movement undertaken in behalf of the city rather than a purpose to further it. Sometimes these elements assume the guise of worldliness, so to speak, and occasionally they are disguised under a cheap and thin veneering of morality.

But wherever they are found, they are obstructive and destructive. They are ready to retard the progress of Atlanta—they are anxious to destroy the beautiful unity which has made the city great and powerful—they are anxious to break down the harmony which is the very root and essence of Atlanta's prosperity. One of the results of the footing which these elements have obtained here is a manifestation, not of downright discord, but of a tendency to enervation in criticism and controversy at points where, heretofore, there has been a unanimous desire to aid and further. As yet only the tendency is manifested, but the tendency will be fatal if it is allowed to grow and develop into a habit. We have seen the result of it in other cities—in cities, too, which have every natural advantage possessed by Atlanta. Though this town had its origin long after the youngest of its rivals was mature, so to speak, the unity and devotion that have characterized its citizens from the first have carried it far beyond the others in power and greatness.

"All for Atlanta!" has been the motto, and out of the spirit embodied therein Atlanta has grown great. It is a motto that leaves no place for croaking, criticism or controversy. Whenever these elements, no matter under what guise they come, find elbow room here, those who are engaged in furthering the interests of the city may as well lay down the shovel and the hoe, hang up the fiddle and the bow, and enjoy a long interval of much-needed repose. Their services will be no longer necessary.

Among other symptoms that are new to Atlanta we have recently observed a disposition to cripple the exposition, to throw obstacles in its way, and to hamper the efforts of its managers in attracting the public here. Now, we desire to say that whatever hurts the exposition not only hurts Atlanta now, but will paralyze all future efforts to make this city the site and center of entertainments calculated to amuse, instruct and entertain the people. There is not now and never has been any profit in the exposition for those who devote their time and attention to its management. Whatever profit there is in it—whatever pecuniary profit there may have been in it—has gone into the pockets of the people of Atlanta. Considering this fact, with all that it implies, we think that the public spirit of the city ought to frown on every effort that has been or may be made to cripple the exposition, or to embarrass those who have control of it.

A Thunderbolt of War.

The citizens of Memphis should receive outside help in their effort to raise a monument to General N. B. Forrest.

As a rule, Forrest was never in command of a large body of troops, but with his small force he generally annihilated the enemy or captured the last man. He was not a trained soldier, but was a born military genius. His men had the utmost confidence in him, and would follow him against any odds. When Sherman made his raid against Rome with 2,000 men, Forrest took 400 confederates and made the entire force prisoners after a hot pursuit of forty-eight hours. At Tishomingo creek Forrest won, despite a similar disparity of numbers. What he could do in a hand-to-hand fight was demonstrated at Fort Pillow.

It is said by Lord Wolsley that, when Lee was asked to name the greatest of confederate generals, he replied: "A western man—one whom I have never seen, General Bedford Forrest."

This grim soldier deserves a monument. He was one of the most picturesque and daring figures among all the dashing cavaliers who rode to victory or death on the confederate side.

BALD-HEADED MEN are now cussing' out "King Solomon" because it is a strictly moral show.

IT IS CRUEL that some enterprising northerner does not get one of these South American revolutions and exhibit it in a dime museum.

THE TORY PAPERS are still abusing Parnell. Parnell is dead, but Parnellism is still very much alive.

FOSTER'S SPEECHES in Ohio mean that he has a general election in mind. If the office-seekers and office-holders were not allowed to vote in Ohio, the democrats would have a majority of 300,000 votes.

PARSETT FINDS the stuffed Tammany tiger a very uncomfortable load to carry around in his carpet-bag.

ENGLAND is short of gold, but France has plenty. Silver seems to attract gold.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE BALTIMORE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD says that a truck farm in eastern North Carolina, for which \$5,000 was paid a few years ago, is now yielding an annual profit of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL says of our approaching road congress: "A road congress is to meet

in Atlanta on the 25th instant to consider the question of good roads. It is earnestly to be hoped that it may be more profitable in results than the convention which met in Nashville nearly two years ago and adopted the bill drawn up by General B. Heintzel, of this city, with infinite care, but which was rejected by the legislature, largely composed of farmers, the class most immediately benefited by good, well-made roads and service to the farmer. But, in spite of this action of the legislature, Shelby county is going ahead and is completing the existing macadamized roads to the county line, with a view eventually to the building of others. Such roads save wear and tear of vehicles, and enable farmers to reach the city as quickly as they desire, and to haul the heaviest loads with ease to the houses of males and comfort to themselves. Then, there is this other fact, that farms accessible by good, well-kept roads are greatly increased in price over farms that are reached by dirt roads that wash into gullies and are little better than hollers in winter. Every farmer in Tennessee will eventually vote for such roads, as all those in Georgia ought to."

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has given 3,000,000 roubles out of his own private purse to relieve the people of the famine districts, and has appealed to the wealthy classes to contribute. This is ahead of Queen Victoria, who, during the famine in Ireland some years ago, contributed only \$20,000, while James Gordon Bennett, of The New York Herald, gave \$50,000 and sent his agent to Ireland to distribute the fund.

THE KANSAS farmers are paying off their mortgages at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. The country is prosperous.

A ST. LOUIS special says: "Dr. Ohmann Dumesnil has made an important discovery. He is a cigarette smoker, and has often noticed small brown holes in the paper surrounding the weed. A few days ago he decided to investigate. He found that the holes were made by a little insect. To a San Francisco correspondent he said today, as he displayed a number of the bugs under the microscope: 'This singular bug is what we call a coleopterous insect. There are thousands of this family, but those I have under the glass and in your hands are the only tobacco chewers I know of. This insect is very small, as you see. It crawls into a box of cigarettes, bores a hole through the rice paper, lays an egg, and then escapes. The hole is usually a worm, and for the want of something better it eats tobacco. You will notice that the mother insect always commences her operations near the end of the cigarette. The worm knows both how to exit and escape, and he starts for the end of the cigarette. In the course of time he becomes an insect, but does not lose his appetite.'

"What do you think of a cigarette that has entered one of these holes, doctor?"
 "I consider such a cigarette apostolic, and I attribute many mysterious cases of bronchial affection to this source."

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

One Night!

I.
 One night—dark night, with no star to save,
 She came, my love, to my white, still grave;
 And bending low, with a prayer and tear,
 She kissed the memories blooming there;
 'Till I seemed to feel in the sod's embrace,
 Her warm, sweet breath on my white, dead face;
 And for every year that she shed that night
 The cold sod gleamed with a lily white.

II.
 But the sleep of a dead man knows no waking,
 And the heart of a dead man knows no breaking;
 Yet still, when that sweet face passed again,
 Like a flash of sunlight after rain,
 With never a prayer and never a tear,
 For the life and love that were lying there;
 Crumbled a name on the marble's crust,
 And a dead heart withered indistinguishably dust.
 —FRANK L. STANTON.

The Athens Banner has its hands full; but, as usual, Editor Crawford has a full hand, and wields both bowlers and the joker.

MEAN TO THE LAST.

Editor—I feel that I am dying.
 Old Delinquency—Well, you can't take any money with you.
 Editor—No; but you can devote what you own me to defraying my funeral expenses.
 Old Delinquency—Sold again! The town council is going to foot the bill!

The Farmers' Light is blazing brightly down at Harlem. It is one of the best edited weeklies in the state.

THE EDITOR DOES.
 The general public need not stoop
 To soothe his wounds, or heal,
 For when he's really "in the soap,"
 He gets a good square meal.

Editor Shackelford is showing his esteemed contemporaries just how to get out a readable weekly newspaper.

THE BILLYVILLE BANNER.
 There will be no singing at the church tomorrow. The church owed the choir \$40, and they swallowed the collection.

We return thanks to Tom Burton for one box of collars. Ten years from now, if we keep on prospering, we shall have a shirt to wear with them. Our preacher got married again last Thursday night. When the Lord loveth he chasteneth.

We will not take up the collection at the Methodist church tomorrow, as we are unable to give bond.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Fate has signed and sealed a decree that, with the passing of the present generation of printers, the long-suffering craft will rapidly become extinct. The typesetting machine has been introduced, and it is about to be released from a bondage to which that of the chosen people was glorious liberty. Eons hence the genus which we know as the "comp" will be found only in a petrified state and his bones will be set up like those of the dodo, the auk and the mastodon, for the spectacular antiquarian and the morbidly curious to gaze at and wonder over. Therefore, it is due him that during the rest of his existence he should be petted and pampered.

When perfected, the typesetting machine will be second to no labor-saving invention of the age.

Last week a thorough study was made of four styles of typesetting machines, and all who are interested in the making of newspapers are awaiting with interest the report of the committee of judges. The contest was held in Chicago, and the always alert CONSTITUTION had two representatives there, Mr. W. C. Henderson, foreman of the composing room, and Mr. J. A. Wigley, foreman of the stereotyping room.

There was a thorough study of the work of the several machines, and like all the other experts who were present, were thoroughly impressed with their merits.

It was the opinion of all that the machine is a success. The four inventions tested were the Mergenthaler Linotype, the Rogers typograph, the McMillan typesetting machine and the St. John typobar. These were set up in the Evening Post building. The trial was made with fast compositors and slow ones, and with girl typewriters operating the keyboards, for one of the principles used in the machines is a keyboard similar to that of the typewriter. Its appearance and mechanical construction the machines differed. They were equally unlike in their methods of setting matter. One of the machines, the McMillan, sets type such as is used in the ordinary case. Two of the machines cast lines of type from melted metal and another makes lines of type from cold metal by a pressure process.

Mr. Henderson was pleased with the Rogers typograph, which was invented by J. B. Rogers, of Cleveland, in 1888. The operator touches a letter on the keyboard and a matrix

of cast of the same letter drops into position. When all the letters or figures and spaces required for a line are assembled just enough melted metal is injected to mould a solid line of type. This line moves out and another one is moulded and is carried right up against the first. The matrices return to their places by an ingenious though not complicated process. The following line was set by the Rogers machine:

him told apparently that his hearers ex-

It is thus described:

It uses movable matrices, which are placed automatically to form a line of matrices by which a solid line of type is cast. Each matrix drops from a tube of its own when the corresponding key is pressed. Connected with the mould is a melting pot containing molten type metal, which is kept in a fluid condition by a Bunsen gas burner. The molten metal is fed automatically against the face of the line of matrices, filling the mold, where it solidifies instantly and becomes a linotype bar, bearing on one edge in relief the words to be printed. An automatic stripping device withdraws the linotype bar, which is then placed automatically and trimmed to the right proportions, and ejected into the pile of linotypes previously made. While all this is going on another automatic device lifts the line of matrices and justifies, and carries it to the top of the machine, where it is made to travel back over the row of matrices. As the line travels along, the matrices are distributed automatically, each matrix finding its own tube, into which it drops, ready to be used again.

Here is a line set by the Mergenthaler:

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman and the Misses Lyman.

R. H. St. John, of Cleveland, invented the machine which bears his name. It was patented September 2, 1890, and is the only representative of the cold metal process of cold typebar. The machines operated with a keyboard, on the principle of the Remington typewriter. Although no heavier touch is required than on a typewriter, a die strikes a strip of metal and by pressure makes the corresponding letter on the bar.

The McMillan typesetting machine is the invention of J. L. McMillan, of Iliou, N. Y. He made his first machine eight years ago, but it was not sufficiently perfected for a complete test in a newspaper office until 1888, when it was put in The Union Herald composing room. The keyboard is an exact reproduction of the Remington typewriter. For every stenographer readily adapts themselves to the machine, and use it with great speed. The types have different nicks in them, by which they are properly distributed automatically. The distributing machine can be used independent of the setting machine. It distributes from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand cases per hour, according to the size of the type.

An experienced compositor can do the best work with any of these typesetting machines, because he understands style, "making even," punctuation, and many points of which the beginner is ignorant. He will set as fast from the very start, with a machine as he can by hand, and in a day or two will be able to set from three to five times as fast. An expert operator on a typesetting machine can set 6,000 ems an hour, while 1,000 an hour is a good average speed by hand. Then there is a great saving in time in distribution which is done on the machines while the composition is going on. Hand distribution takes one third the time of composition.

The printers recognize the fact that the typesetting machine is inevitable, and they accept it with perfect grace, and will take hold of it as fast as it is introduced.

The president of the International Typographical Union has advised all members to learn how to use the machines.

This invention which, marks an era in the craft of Gutenberg and Faust, will probably bring larger papers. It will certainly bring more of them, and while it saves labor in one direction, it will extend the field. It is an advance in the art ranking with the invention of stereotyping and of the web perfecting press.

One thing is certain, the day of the tramp printer is numbered. When the typesetting machine comes into general use, as it is bound to, the festive tourist of shattered nerves will find his spasmodic occupation gone. The machine is not a thing which he can sub on. It may be that women will find general employment in day work, but they can hardly supplant men in night composition, not being physically able to stand the fatigue.

The matter of cost is important, of course. Many newspapers are using typesetting machines, among them being The New York Tribune, The Chicago Journal and News and Inter-Ocean, The Louisville Courier-Journal and The New Orleans Times-Democrat. Most of these offices, if not all, pay by the day or week, instead of by the "piece," for their machine work. If the "piece" system is adopted eventually, the price will probably range from fifteen to twenty cents per 1,000 ems, whereas now it ranges from about thirty cents to fifty cents, evening papers paying the lowest prices because their composition is day work. The average price of the machine range from \$1,000 to \$4,000. Same can be rented for \$7 a day.

It may be that reporters and editors will after awhile set their matter direct instead of writing it out and turning it over to the operator. Corrections can be made more rapidly than by hand, although one misprint word requires the resetting of the whole line. In machine work there is no such thing as a turned letter or a projecting space and transposed letters are not so common as in hand work. The spacing is uniform, and what printers call "making even" is done so neatly that it can scarcely be detected.

Two Foolish Animals.

On a summer day, when the great heat had caused a general thirst, a lion and a bear came at the same moment to a small spring to drink. They fiercely disputed which of them should drink first, and were soon engaged in a quarrel in which one did not gain much advantage over the other, while both suffered very much. On their stopping to take breath for a fiercer renewal of the strife they saw some crows on the fence waiting to feast on the one that should fall first. They at once made up their quarrel, saying: "It is better for us to make friends than to become food for the mugwumps and independents." The beauty of the foregoing fable is that the reader, according to his politics, can apply it to Maine and Harrison or to Cleveland and Hill.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Forecast for Sunday: Generally fair; stationary temperature, except variable winds.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

ATLANTA, Ga., (October 24, 1 a. m.—Barometer 30.2; temperature, 57; wind, north-west; velocity, 10; rainfall, 0.
 7 p. m.—Barometer, 30.05; temperature, 63; dew-point, 51

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Reporter Views the Mysteries of King Solomon's Dressing Rooms,

AND APPEARS ON THE STAGE

As a White-Robed Harper, and Helps Build the Temple.

THE SUPERS AND THE BALLET GIRLS.

Costumes and How They Are Kept. Solosy Kiraly's Able Assistant in His Work.

A merry party of chattering ballet girls were hanging across the level stretch that surrounds the mammoth King Solomon stage. Mingled promiscuously with them were a few male dancers, and supers were moving in the same way, all evidently bent on the lighted opening which gave entrance to the enclosure made by the high wall built around the stage.

The dim twilight, which precedes the scenes, hovered over the earth, and the dim figures were but imperfectly defined against the hill which lay to the west. Their interested, but light conversation, could be heard all over the grounds.

"Be Jupiter, ye chumpies, it'll be you that'll be in this town. Kiraly's none of such as to put up with yer doings."

"What do I care? let him pay me my money."

"What do you sheenys mean by eternally going at each other. Go chase yerselves!"

The two first voices were those of two warring supers, and the last voice was that of a speaker who was a pretty dark-haired, dark-complexioned, dark-looking, but rather pretty ballet girl.

"Ah, Tressie, my own dove," came the answer from the sandy-haired super—for such was the name of the dancer.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the super, who was a pretty dark-haired, dark-complexioned, dark-looking, but rather pretty ballet girl.

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super, who would have done good service as a cemetery sign, "but you don't want to jump your board bill—not much. I'd be afraid to. That landlady of mine would plant rag weeds on yer grave."

"What you want for a boardin' house, anyway, ye moon-eyed ragamuffin? Want the United States commissary?" said a big-mouthed, big-faced member of the male chorus.

"Let Billy be," smirked a tow-headed

waiting for the word to commence. In both

shirts of the mighty stage girls and others

dressed in street costumes were ready for the

show to commence.

A babel of voices filled the rear of the stage

and the merry laughs of the gaily bedecked

girls rang out clear as a silver bell on the

calm night.

A group of girls and male supers were gathered

around "Clio," the elephant, and the two

Grant park camels.

One of the prettiest of the pretty ballet girls

wanted to know if the elephant would bite.

Everybody seemed particularly funny except

the super captains, the stage managers and

the various head men, who seemed in dead

earnest.

Through the scenery the music from the

Fourth Artillery band, which was playing in

front, and the impatient cheering of the audience

could be heard.

Just before 8 o'clock all were in readiness

to march on the stage.

The reporter trembling as people do upon

their debut on the stage, stood waiting the

word to go ahead.

Presently it was given by Stage Manager

Strigist, who had been moving about with re-

markable speed, from one place to another,

through remarkable things.

The first scene, as everybody knows, is a

street scene, outside of the walls of Jerusalem,

and its market day.

The harp bearer marched out into the

streets of Jerusalem, with about as much

sang frol and indifference as he would

have displayed on one of Atlanta's thorough-

fares—Decatur street, for instance.

As the people swarmed upon the stage from

both wings, the audience applauded loudly and

the reporter was sure he was recognized and

was being warmly received upon his first ap-

pearance by his Atlanta friends.

He looked at the grand stand black with

people, but the calcium lights blinded him.

He could see the baldheads and the

grandpas as well as the gay young swells

who kept things lively in the giddy whirl of

society.

One youth had read that a good house was

an inspiration to an actor, and he became in-

spired by the thought—not the fact—and did

the street scene act to perfection. He walked

upon the streets of Jerusalem several times,

and the audience didn't seem to wonder what

he was looking for.

The band was discoursing some lively music,

and some of the supers in the rear could not

withstand the temptation to dance a little.

The reporter was battered by a half dozen

ballet girls for a swing, but, not knowing

whether such things were exactly proper on

the public thoroughfares of Jerusalem, he re-

fused.

It wasn't long before King Adonijah gained

the attention of the throng by his pre-

sentations to the throne of his father David.

Unconsciously the quondam harpist was

made a follower of this king, without even

getting his views on the silver question. A

public meeting was being held, when David got

wind of the affair, and broke it all up, and

put Adonijah's backing to flight. The re-

porter retreated in good order, and received

the congratulations of a dozen ballet girls on

his excellent style of acting, when they

reached the rear of the stage.

So excellent was his acting that he

was not allowed to remain idle long, but was

marshaled into service and put to work haul-

ing logs to build Solomon's temple. Now

he didn't mind being a man about town in

Jerusalem, but when they put him to hauling

logs he demurred; but a few words from his

boss convinced him that he was on the wrong

side. It didn't take many logs

to complete the temple. In a few short

moments the temple was erected and ready for

dedication. The reporter tried to get the post

of honor to bear the ark of the covenant, but

failed, and was relegated to the rear, where he

only formed a part of the spectacular.

The exercises were completed without any public

speaking.

In the next act, where the queen of Sheba

visits King Solomon, this youth tried

to get the position of messenger, but

Mr. William J. Mosher was given the prefer-

ence, and the reporter given to understand

that he was only a sup, and a very fresh

sup at that. He marched sadly along with

the gay procession, with his harp in hand, but

not attuned to melody. He took a prominent

part in the attending the queen's visit,

with a high roller, and joined in the chorus

with a falsetto voice. At the close of the

song he was wildly applauded by the audience

and sadly retired by the stage manager.

At half-past 9 o'clock, after having partici-

pated in the destruction of Jerusalem, the re-

porter retired to the dressing room, tired but

exultant.

The press was greater than ever in

the supers' rooms. Everyone was im-

patient to get his suit and leave, and they

yelled and screamed and their numbers

like mad.

The ballet girls had exchanged their pink

tights and gauze skirts for a street costume

and were waiting, chatting louder than ever

for the others to get ready.

After all were divested of their stage cos-

tumes, they gathered in the yard. Street car

passes back to the city were distributed

among the supers. When all had got their

tickets and had lodged numerous complaints

about divers annoyances, they began to depart.

The reporter yet lingered on

the scene of his late triumphs and not until all

had gone would he budge an inch.

King Solomon is greater behind the

scenes than it is on the stage. A night in the

dressing rooms would convince any one of

that. It is most excellently managed. It is

no easy task to keep in thorough command as

large a company as is engaged in the presenta-

tion of King Solomon, but it is done with the

greatest of ease by Kiraly's trained assistants.

Mr. Wolf, the war-drobe man, who handles

in such a thorough manner the immense ward-

robe, is experienced in his line, and does his

duty with perfection.

Mr. William J. Mosher is the super captain,

and displays marked ability in handling the

great number of supers. He was with Barnum

for a number of years, and made quite a repu-

tation.

Mr. W. E. Condon, the property man, and

Mr. George Rooney, another of the assistants,

are invaluable men in their departments.

Kiraly is not only king of spectacular, but

he displays marked ability in the selection of

his assistants.

The show is made up of all sorts and condi-

tions—men, women and boys—and every one

of them would make a good study for Charles

Dickens.

In the language of one of the ballet girls:

"We're out of sight!"

THE GIRLS IN THE BALLET.

A Glimpse of Them and a Talk with the

Princess.

"Oh, no, we might as well stay north," and

as the ballet girl flew to her dressing room she

looked down at her pink tights and made a

desperate effort to fold her gauze skirts so that

they would keep the wind off.

But the wind was in it, and as the pink

tights vanished through the dressing room

door the gauze skirts were given a last twist

and the door caught them fast; there was a

scream, a tear, and when the door next

opened about one yard of blue gauze fell down

on the ground.

Those ballet girls in King Solomon are well

studied, to a mild extent, behind the

scenes. They are as different from the women

of the street, of whom we hear so much, as the

moon, and the women down in this

part of the world will, of course, come out

aligned in any comparison that is made.

The girls commence to arrive on the

scene between 7 and half-past 7 o'clock

in the evening. Each one carries a

small handbag, which contains the

"make-up" that, in the majority of instances,

changes a pleasant face to one that is every-

thing else. That is, looked at behind the

scenes, for they all look very well from the

grand stand.

One by one they come in the door and dash

at once for the dressing room, or stop for an

instant to speak to an acquaintance at the

door. Some of them are undeniably pretty.

The majority of them are ordinary looking and

quite a respectable number absolutely hideous.

The stage will soon be occupied and they

commence to come from the dressing rooms in

a hurry and sticking a

pin here or fixing a button there dash on;

for a moment the large space behind the

scenes is a brilliant, many colored collection

of cloaks and tights, mostly tights, and there

is quiet for the various queens, princesses

and dancers have gathered in the wings ready

to go on the stage at the word.

"Look out, here comes the princess," and

the reporter steps to one side and looks at

the princess, who was so

prominent in the grand procession.

She was a pretty one, and

when she entered the gate, but now rouge and

an inch thick covers her face and a huge wig

covers her head. Those beautiful slippers are

run down at the heels and those shapely legs

are encased in pink tights, that have holes in

them. The disillusion is rendered more com-

plete when she announces: "I'm cold as ice;

as I feel like I was wearing an iceberg;

swear I do."

Like most women, they can talk, and some

of them talk well. The princess did.

"Is it a hard life? Well, yes, and no. It's

lots better than it was in Weehawken," she

said, in answer to a question. "You see we

got more money here. Kiraly has to pay it,

because you can't get money in dancers

THIS PAPER CONTAINS
24 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THIRD PART.
Pages 17 to 24

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KEELY COMPANY.

All The Stocks Are Very Active. Completeness And Cheapness Mark Each Collection. The Store Service Is Excellent, Error At The Minimum, Promptness At The Maximum. This Community Knows That The Greatest Single Assembly Of Merchandise Ever Made For Southern Retailing Is Here, The Remarkable And Impetuous Rush Of Business Proves It. The Economic Time For Citizens And Visitors To Buy Is Now. We've Organized A Great Free Trade Sale And Relaxed The Profits Of Every Stock Beneath Our Roof. During This Singular Event The Wise Will Trade Freely. At This Season It's A Rare Store Episode.

Every Item Here an Inspiring Bargain.

Plaid Camelion Suitings in the richest colorings, regular tax 15c; this week's free trade sale price only 8c. Attractive Checks and Stripes, 36 inches wide, all shades, regular tax 25c; this week's free trade sale price only 15c. Colored Cashmeres, full 36 inches wide, best dyes, regular tax 35c; this week's free trade sale price only 25c. English Plaid Tweeds, popular new shades, 38 inches wide, regular tax 40c; this week's free trade sale price only 30c. Snow Flake Checks, various distinct styles, 38 inches wide, regular tax 6c; this week's free trade sale price only 35c. Scotch Clan Colored Effects, very novel and wide, regular tax 65c; this week's free trade sale price only 40c. Bourette and Rough-faced Plaids, all sizes of squares, regular tax 75c; this week's free trade sale price only 50c. Bedford Cords, the lovely brown, tan and gray shades, regular tax 80c; this week's free trade sale price only 59c. Designed Camel's Hair Novelty Dress Goods, the rage, regular tax 90c; this week's free trade sale price only 65c. Cords, Diagonals, Chevrons, Twills, Brocades, regular tax \$1.00; this week's free trade sale price only 75c. Broadcloths, sixteen colorings and exactly 56 inches wide, regular tax \$1.10; this week's free trade sale price only 85c. Bedford Cords, real Corduroy effect, all shades, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only 93c. French Henriettas, every possible tint, 48 inches wide, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only 98c. Black Cashmeres, strictly all wool, 40 inches wide, regular tax 75c; this week's free trade sale price only 50c. Black Henriettas, fine selected wool, 48 inches wide, regular tax 85c; this week's free trade sale price only 65c. Black all-wool Serge, measures full 42 inches wide, regular tax 90c; this week's free trade sale price only 75c. Black Swivel and Armure Suitings, very soft and fine, regular tax \$1.00; this week's free trade sale price only 80c. Black Figured Crepon, a French importation, 44 in. wide, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only 98c. Black Gros Grain Silks, not flimsy or sleazy, 18 in. wide, regular tax 90c; this week's free trade sale price only 79c. Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, American make, 18 in. wide, regular tax \$1.00; this week's free trade sale price only 89c. Black Cachemire Dress Silks, wear warranted, 19 in. wide, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.10. Black and Colored Eaille Francaise Silks, exactly 20 in. wide, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.20. Black Surah Rhadamers, European make, 18 inches wide, regular tax \$1.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.20. Fine Black Armure Dress Silks, exquisite weave, 20 in. wide, regular tax \$1.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.30. Moire Antique, Satin Marveilleux and Duchesse Silks, regular tax \$1.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.25. Black Satin Luxor, Moscovite and Ottoman Silks, regular tax, \$1.75; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.50. Satin Gouffe, Barre Armure and Bengaline Dress Silks, regular tax \$2; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.65. Crepe Yeddo, Pompadour Pekin and Damas Evening Silks, regular tax \$2.25; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.75. Imperial Bedford Cord Silks and Pame de Soie, regular tax \$2.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$2.00. Black and Colored Velvets, soft, deep and rich pile, regular tax \$1.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.25.

The Most Attractive of All Retail Arrays.

It isn't the time o' year when you look for the extra special bargains in Women's Wraps. Very well, here's a surprise then—a series of them.

Women's Long Garments, Raglans, Ulsters, Newmarkets, in Stripes, Checks and Plaids, at \$2.90. Women's Jackets—the most fashionable lengths. They are the sample line of a prominent importer, and embrace Garments of the finest French and German Beavers, Scotch Cheviots, Diagonals and Vienna Cloths. Many of them are adorned with genuine Persian Lamb; others with Astrakhan Fur or Moufflon. Here's a fresh variety of Women's Coats, loose front and paletot back. Scotch Cheval Beaver, Broad Cloth and Bedford Cords. Some are Fur trimmed; others elegantly braided and embroidered. They cost the importer from \$12 to \$30 to land; our free trade sale reduces the retail cost to you. The prices are from \$10 to \$20.

Handsome lot of Capes shown this season. Beavers, Vicunas, Cheviots, Serges, Heather Mixtures and other choicest stuffs, trimmed with feathers, furs, nail heads, braids, plush and velour du nord.

Tomorrow begins a grand trade event and Women's Coats and Wraps don't show a single weak spot in all the long lines. Plenty of Salespeople will be ready to serve you.

Come Before the Solid Masses Begin.

The famous Royal Blanket, pure wool and eleven-quarters, regular tax \$7; this week's free trade sale price only \$5.50. Eider-down Bed Comfortables, covered with French Sateen, regular tax \$7; this week's free trade sale price only \$5.50. Eider-down Comfortables, covered with Sateen and China Silk, regular tax \$16; this week's free trade sale price only \$12.75. Eider-down Comfortables, cover with handsome China Silk, regular tax \$20; this week's free trade sale price only \$16.50. Splendid White Bed Quilt, honey comb pattern, solid back, regular tax \$1.25; this week's free trade sale price only 98c. Fine Marseilles Quilts, new artistic designs, full size, regular tax \$3.75; this week's free trade sale price only \$2.50. Scotch Cream Table Linen, gets white after first washing, regular tax 50c; this week's free trade sale price only 28c. Irish Bleached Damask, every fibre pure Linen, regular tax 75c; this week's free trade sale price only 49c. White Double Damask, free from starch or sizing, regular tax 90c; this week's free trade sale price only 68c. Oatmeal Huck Towels, just in from the other side, regular tax 25c; this week's free trade sale price only 20c. Soft Loom Damask Towels, convenient size for handy use, regular tax 35c; this week's free trade sale price only 20c. Genuine Huck-a-back Towels, imported from Dublin, regular tax 40c; this week's free trade sale price only 25c. Munsing's Plated Wool Union Suits of Underwear for women, regular tax \$3; this week's free trade sale price only \$2.48. Dr. Warner's Camel's Hair Union Suits for women, regular tax \$6.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$4.48. Munsing's fine Silk Union Suits in black and colors, regular tax \$8; this week's free trade sale price only \$5.99. Women's Woolen Crocheted Skirts, with silk borders, regular tax \$4; this week's free trade sale price only \$2.95. Women's Merino Vest and Drawers, limited quantity, regular tax 65c; this week's free trade sale price only 48c. Men's White Shirts, linen bosom, cuff and collar bands, regular tax 50c; this week's free trade sale price only 33c. Men's Pure Linen Collars, all leading popular shapes, regular tax 20c; this week's free trade sale price only 10c. Men's fine Linen Cuffs, just from the manufacturers, regular tax 30c; this week's free trade sale price only 15c. Men's White Drill Drawers, one thousand dozen, regular tax 35c; this week's free trade sale price only 25c. Men's Merino Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes, regular tax 65c; this week's free trade sale price only 45c. Women's Hermsdorf dyed Black Hose, double heel and toe, regular tax 35c; this week's free trade sale price only 25c. Women's all-wool Colored Hose, extra length, regular tax 50c; this week's free trade sale price only 35c. Women's four button dressed Kid Gloves, imported, regular tax 75c; this week's free trade sale price only 50c. Women's seven hook dress Kid Gloves, imported, regular tax \$2.00; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.45. Women's White and Pearl Kids, embroidered with black, regular tax \$2.25; this week's free trade sale price only \$1.50. Cocque Feather Boas, long and very brilliant, not many, regular tax \$7.50; this week's free trade sale price only \$4.98. Embroidered Chiffon, 4 inches wide, all the delicate tints, regular tax 75c; this week's free trade sale price only 49c.

KEELY COMPANY.

SIMON & FROHSIN,

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our expenses being lighter than most of our neighbors we can afford to sell reliable merchandise for a smaller profit than others. Read below a partial list of bargains we offer Monday and following days:

Gloves.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Centimeri kid gloves, the best fitting gloves made. Our stock of evening gloves, 8 to 20-button length, in all the leading shades, is complete. We offer them at very low prices for this week. We offer the following extraordinary values: 8-button length Biarritz Gloves, 75c; regular price, \$1. Foster's Lacing Gloves, in black and colors, 98c; worth \$1.50; fitted to the hand, and warranted. 8-button Mousquetaire, pearl and white, with black embroidery, \$1; worth \$1.50. Misses' and Children's Kid Gloves in all sizes. Men's Kid Gloves, at 75c; worth \$1.50. Ladies' all-wool Cashmere Gloves, extra fine quality, at 25c; worth 50c.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' long Cashmere Cloaks, silk embroidered, at \$1.39; worth \$2. The latest novelties in Children's plush, eider down and woolen Plaids, at lowest prices. Infants' embroidered Silk Caps, from 35c up. Children's Surah, Silk and Plush Hats from 50c up.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' seamless Hose, warranted stainless black, 12 1/2c. Ladies' all-wool Hose, seamless, 20c; worth 35c. Ladies' fast black, fleeced-lined Hose, 25c. Children's heavy ribbed Hose, 6c. Children's derby ribbed Hose, seamless and fast black, 12 1/2c. Children's fine all-wool Cashmere Hose, plain or ribbed, 25c; worth 50c. Infants' all-wool Hose, at 10c a pair. Men's British Half Hose, 15c a pair. Men's all-wool Half Hose, at 20c, worth 35c.

UNDERWEAR

—FOR—

MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN

At prices that cannot be duplicated. Ladies' Jersey ribbed cotton Vests, heavy weight, 19c. Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, at 25c. Ladies' ribbed wool Vests, 49c; worth 75c. At 59c each, we will offer, tomorrow, one case of Ladies' ribbed pure wool Vests, natural gray color; worth \$1. Men's camel's hair Shirts and Drawers, 50c quality, at 39c. Men's all-wool shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, at 75c. Men's all-wool scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 49c. Infants' ribbed wool Vests, 20c; worth 35c. Children's Merino Vests and Pants, from 10c up. Children's scarlet and natural wool Vests and Pants, from 25c up.

Gents' Furnishings!

Unlaundried Shirts, reinforced linen bosom, 29c. Four-ply Cuffs, square or round corners, 10c. New styles Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, 25c. Windsor Scarfs, all silk, in solid colors or plaids, 15c; worth 25c.

CORSETS.

Fast black Satteen Corsets, 49c; worth 75c. C. B. Corsets, white, gray or black, \$1; worth \$1.50. Ladies' knitted Balmoral Skirts, at 50c. Ladies' Black Satteen, Mohair and Satin Skirts, lined and quilted. Ladies' Chemise Fascinators, 50c; worth 75c.

Bargains For This Week GRAMLING & NISBET'S

79, 81 AND 83 WHITEHALL STREET.

10 pieces Henrietta, at 12 1/2c. 50 pieces striped and Plaid Dress Goods, at 25c; worth 40c. 30 pieces solid Henrietta, silk finish, for 25c; extra value. 50 pieces 40-inch all-wool Henrietta, at 45c; regular 65c goods. 40 pieces Serges, Diagonals and Surahs, at 75c; worth \$1. 25 pieces Ladies' Cloth, 54 inches wide, in gray, mixed and fancy, at 35c; cheap at 60c. 20 pieces Alma Silks, reduced to 75c; worth \$1.25. 50 pieces Black Silks, all weaves, reduced about half price. 100 dozen Children's Fast Black Hose, seamless, at 10c; worth 20c. 80 dozen Ladies' Seamless Hose, fast blacks and mixed, at 15c; worth 25c. 90 dozen Men's Seamless Half Hose, fast black and mixed, at 15c; worth 25c. 160 dozen Ladies' Hose, at 25c; the best ever sold for the money. A large lot of Dress Trimmings, gimps, nail heads and leather, very cheap. 50 dozen Ladies' Vests, at 25c. 75 dozen Ladies' Vests and Pants, at 37 1-2c; worth 65c. 100 dozen Ladies' Marino Vests, at 50c; worth \$1. 120 dozen Children's Vests, natural wool and Jersey ribbed, 25c. Big drive in Men's Underwear. 1150 pair Blankets, from auction sale, at 50c on the dollar; slightly soiled. COMFORTS. Comforts for less than you ever saw them. A new lot of Chiffon Laces, in all colors, Ruchings and Gloves just received.

SHOES. SHOES.

Our Shoe stock is full of such bargains as these: 1,000 pair Ladies' Shoes, at \$1.50; regular \$2.50 Shoes. 800 pair Ladies' Shoes, at \$2; regular \$3 Shoes. 500 pair Men's Shoes, at \$2; regular \$3 Shoes. 150 pair hand-sewed Shoes, at \$3; regular \$6 Shoes. Misses' and Children's School Shoes very cheap.

GRAMLING & NISBET,

79-81-83 Whitehall St. 66 S. Broad St.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

JOHNSON.—C. J. Johnson died last night at 9:30 o'clock at the residence of his brother, Mr. Johnson, at 308 Mangum street. Mr. Johnson was a brother of Dr. Allen Johnson and Mr. Marcus Johnson of this city, and brother of Mr. George Johnson, of Chattanooga, Tenn. He will be interred at Sardis church, eight miles out Peachtree road. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

United M. A. B. A. are called, Tuesday, October 27th, to headquarters, 7:30 p. m. Advance. Approved P. OCT 24—St sat sun mon

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company shareholders will be held at Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday evening, October 28th, at 7:30 o'clock.

A. H. HARRIS, Secretary, OCT 23—4th

Attention, Atlanta Artillery! You are hereby ordered to appear in uniform, October 28th, at 8 o'clock P. M., without uniform. By order, GEORGE B. FORBES, Captain Commanding, W. J. KELLY, Q. M. Sergeant.

Attention, Zouaves. You are commanded to appear, at your army Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock in fatigue uniform. F. W. KELLY, First Sergeant, Captain Commanding.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

The security market has undergone no change since last week, though there are more inquiries for well known bonds cropping out from day to day, and activity seems near at hand. Some round lots of state bonds, particularly the 2½ and 4½ per cent issues, are offering from a distance, and the market for them is rather heavy in consequence.

Railway bonds, where the issue is limited to \$10,000 or \$15,000 per mile, and the interest is attractive and bearing not less than 6 per cent interest, are attracting the most attention just now. Georgia Pacific is the best lot at about par, and some large lots have been taken by investors during the week. They are only \$100 per mile, bear 6 per cent interest and do not mature until 1922. A large holder of these bonds, talking of them during the week, said that he did not see how it was possible to make a stronger or more desirable security, and that under almost any condition the property, if default should be made, would sell for more than enough to pay off the first mortgage debt.

Savannah, American and Montgomery lots are also in better request, with a hardening tendency in price. A party of Baltimoreans have recently inspected this property, and were highly pleased with its condition. Baltimore has taken many of the Savannah, American and Montgomery bonds, and as a result of the inspection above referred to, the gentlemen composing the party increased their holdings. Savannah, American and Montgomery good earnings for last month were \$1,000 in round numbers, and will probably be not less than \$1,000 this month on the same mileage.

The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company has made an issue of bonds upon the properties here, the greater part of the issue having been taken for investment by eastern capitalists, but a limited amount is offered to the local public by Mr. W. H. Patterson, 29 East Alabama street. Mr. Patterson states that some \$50,000 of the bonds have already been taken by local buyers, and that he expects to sell very shortly the remainder at his disposal.

New York stocks have done nothing startling during the week, prices leaving off today about where they started last Monday. There has been a marked increase in bona transactions in Wall street this week, thus showing that investors are active, though speculators in stocks are doing but little.

Money has ruled easy in New York and other financial centers, and there is nothing now apparent indicating a change in that condition.

The real estate market is active for the season, and we hear of sales being constantly made to investors, home-builders and speculators. The rapid increase in population of our city creates a demand for more homes for business and domestic purposes, and is enhancing the value of all realty, and the year 1892, now but a few weeks off, promises greater activity in both building and land trading than we have ever seen.

Our extensive system of street railways, reaching far out in the suburbs in every direction, is popularizing suburban homes, and the various land companies owning outside properties are finding many buyers for lots. New York exchange buying at 4½ off, selling at par. The following are bid and asked quotations:

Money has ruled easy in New York and other financial centers, and there is nothing now apparent indicating a contraction of conditions.

The real estate market is unusually active for the season, and we hear of sales being constantly made to investors, home-builders and speculators. The rapid increase in population of our city creates a demand for many more houses for business and domestic purposes, enhancing the value of all realty, and the year 1892, we but a few weeks off, promises greater activity in this building and land trading than we have ever seen.

Our extensive system of street railways, reaching far and wide, has opened up new sections of the city for suburban homes, and the various land companies owning outside properties are finding many buyers for lots. New York exchange buying at 4¢ off selling at par.

THE FIVE STATES

herein the Battle of November Will Be Fought

MASSACHUSETTS IN THE EAST

cross to the Cranberry Bogs of Iowa in the West,

DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN MEET

Test the Strength of Their Political Batteries.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITIONS HOPEFUL.

Graphic Review of the Field Just Before the Battle Begins—Other Political News.

The third of November will be a fatal interest.

It will witness the preliminary battle in which may depend the result of the election.

Out of the smoke of these contests will come up the figures of the men who will lead the opposing forces in the mighty struggle of 1892. When popular rights will be at stake, when the republicans will be pitted against class privileges, and on a decision of which will rest the fate of the country on this continent.

Knowing she interest which the south specially feels in the elections of November THE CONSTITUTION has sought the best information from men in each state who are in positions to give correct forecasts. These opinions were telegraphed THE CONSTITUTION from the different political headquarters last night, and they indicate that in every state, both sides are fully armed and confident, with a weight of enthusiasm in favor of the republicans.

In New York the democrats have united ever factions existed. Hill and Cleveland are both on the stump for Flower. The attack and file of the party is in splendid shape. To offset this, however, the republicans are united for the first time in ten years. To aid them they have the backing of a principled president, who, despite his phylloxera godliness, is lending himself to every effort to influence in his power to fasten in Platt upon New York. In return for this he is to get the New York delegation in the next republican national convention. The brunt of the fight rests upon the shoulders of Tammany, which declares its loyalty to elect Flower.

The fight in Ohio is scarcely less interesting than that in New York. There, too, the democrats are on the stump continually, and the third party is the uncertain element. The issue is on the side of Campbell, and his side is considered assured.

Away up in Massachusetts, where democrats seldom wins, Governor Russell is pushing a rousing campaign. The republican candidate is also a young man, and the issue is one which will be largely decided by the votes of young men.

It is in Pennsylvania that the republican party appears at its worst. The corrupt municipal and business record of Philadelphia republicans; the well-known character of Quay and Cameron, and the rotten record of the party generally has disgusted thousands of decent republicans. To expect democratic victory is hard, and yet looks as if the state of old Jerry Black might swing back into her old democratic foldings.

A pretty battle it is which is being fought in distant Iowa. The friends of Governor Boies are confident of his reelection. The result will largely hinge on the farmers' votes.

IT IS A CLOSE FIGHT IN NEW YORK, and the indications are that Flower will pull through all right.

New York, October 24.—[Special.]—Flower will win out all right, but when the returns roll in he will know he has had a scrap. This was the way a conservative judge saw the outlook for the gubernatorial election today.

This seems to be the prevailing opinion, though the more sanguine supporters of the ticket claim their ability to carry the state from ten to fifteen thousand.

A Heavy Registration. With the heaviest registration ever known since a presidential canvass, with the latest array of oratorical talent which either side can muster, with both candidates on a stump, and every wheel in the political machine in good order, the gubernatorial election in this state is still an open one.

The Tammany Bugaboo. The Tammany bugaboo is being worked up all its worth by the republican campaign orators. In the city the democrats are working the loss of the world's fair and Tammany with great vigor.

"Tammany against the state" is the cry of the Fassetts camp, and it is met by "Tommy against the state" in the lower wing.

The Disaffection Mutual. The disaffection existing throughout the state is evenly divided. Reports of disaffection from Flower's standard are balanced by reports of recruits from the camp of the enemy.

The bolt of Lieutenant Governor Jones, who wanted the gubernatorial nomination himself, is not given much weight. Jones lives in a republican district, and no one ever claimed that he has any influence.

Harmony in Both Parties. The harmony that exists in the democratic party augurs victory. The meeting of Cleveland and Hill on the same platform, both speaking for the ticket, means the polling of the full party vote, and that should mean success.

On the other hand, all the arrangements have been made to bring ex-Senators T. C. Platt and Warner Miller together at a meeting in Cooper Union next Tuesday night, and the republican factions, too, will wave the white flag of peace and harmony.

Cleveland and Blaine. The entrance of Mr. Cleveland into the campaign looks like a trump card. The republicans realize this, and during Secretary Blaine's visit here yesterday strong pressure was brought to bear to induce him to make a few speeches for Mr. Fassetts. If he agreed, no intimation of the fact has been made public. It was hoped that Blaine might offset Cleveland.

Where the Pinch Comes. The republicans claim to be gaining strength in the country. So do the democrats. The supporters of Fassetts say he will come to the Harlem river with 90,000 plurality. The democrats put it at 75,000. New York county is relied on for a plurality of 85,000 democratic, and Kings county must decide the fight. That is the way it looks from a careful comparison of figures and estimates furnished by both parties.

It Will Be in Kings County. Kings county defeated Cleveland. It has good cause to feel sore on Flower, yet the party leaders have declared that the ticket will have their loyal support. A strong local ticket is up, and the leaders are pledged to give Flower a plurality of 20,000.

If they fulfill the pledge, Flower will be elected by from ten to fifteen thousand. Any way, it will be close, though odds, with no takers, are offered of 10 to 7, and even 10 to 5, that Flower and the whole democratic ticket will be elected.

WHAT GOVERNOR RUSSELL IS DOING.

Strong Efforts Being Made to Keep Massachusetts in the Democratic Line.

BOSTON, Mass., October 24.—[Special.]—Great is Massachusetts; greater still the political battle now waging, and the man who could accurately prophesy the results would be the greatest living curiosity.

On the one hand, the republicans declare that Charles H. Allen, their youthful candidate for governor, will be elected, but this can give no figures for a plurality. The democrats, however, are jubilant, and on all sides they look forward to from three thousand to twelve thousand plurality for Governor William Russell, the brightest and ablest young man in the land.

The Great Objective Point.

Money is the object, and both sides have recruiting stations everywhere. Boston is looked on as the deciding point of the battle. Last year she gave Russell a plurality of 8,300, which offset the heavy votes of the republican strongholds in the western part of the state among the farming communities. This year's registration in Boston is 72,144, a tremendous gain, and the democrats claim to have enlisted over nine thousand new voters. It is claimed by Russell's close workers that he will go out of Boston with 15,000 plurality this year, but they acknowledge that there are indications of a big uprising in the republican towns.

The Issues at Stake. The issues are not wholly local, for the tariff and the silver figure most conspicuously in all stump speeches. Local issues are confined to Governor Russell's administration of the present year, and all criticisms thereon are trivial and are brought up simply to enliven party spirit.

The school question as to whether free non-sectarian schools should be attended as against the exclusion of parochial schools, has been harped on to some extent, but there is no issue in it, for both party platforms are about identical in this respect.

To Draw Out the Voters. Summarized, it is simply a shouting to draw out the full vote of every man, with the tariff for an issue and every man's opinion as to whether somebody should be given an office that somebody else wanted, as an inducement to change the mind of the voter.

The Probable Result. While it looks favorable for the democrats as regards the election of governor, the balance of the state ticket will, it is generally conceded, be republican. The prohibitionists have been hustling, and may draw 5,000 more votes than last year, to the detriment of the republicans.

THE FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democrats Have the Republicans on the Defensive.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 24.—[Special.]—There has rarely been a time in the political history of the state when the outcome of a campaign was more uncertain than it is at present.

This is due to a variety of causes. The gigantic frauds of the republican ex-city treasurer of Philadelphia, which resulted in the loss of nearly two million dollars to the state, and the culpable dereliction of duty of republican fiscal officers, which rendered such a steal possible, have largely had the effect of alienating the support of the independent members of the party.

The Democratic Position. The democrats have taken advantage of this, and the campaign is for honest government and official reform. They are calling upon the people to put an end to treasury mismanagement, to rescue the state from the misgovernment so long maintained by corrupt bosses, to introduce honest methods into the administration of state affairs, and to have the public revenues applied to the purposes of good government, instead of being used for the enrichment of party managers and favorites, and for the payment of party debts.

What the Republican Leaders Realize. The republican leaders realize that they have a difficult task in securing a decent majority, if any at all, for their ticket in November, and are trying to direct public attention from the state and local issues upon which the democrats fight, to the national issue of protection versus free trade.

They denounce the questions raised by their political opponents as a false issue; that there is false pretence in maintaining it; that in short, when a state ticket is to be elected, bearing exclusively upon state interests, the great thing to be considered, the only thing to be taken into account, is "the national system of protection." This

appeal to the protection sympathies of the voters of a protection state will undoubtedly have its effect, and more than counteract the defection of those independent republicans who will vote against the ticket of their party, merely as a protest against boss rule and long-continued official corruptions.

Republicans Who Protest.

Thousands of republicans who helped to defeat Delamater in the last gubernatorial contest, simply because the bankrupt banker was the nominee of United States Senator Quay, by voting against the party ticket, will repeat their opposition this year. They are dissatisfied with the defensive position into which the party has been brought. They are not willing to have their political creed prostituted to the support of unfair officials, and while acknowledging the personal integrity of their own candidates, they recognize the importance of reducing the power which they represent.

The Democrats Jubilant. The democrats, on the other hand, have the inspiration of a winning cause. This time the democratic party in Pennsylvania represents the popular demand for the purification of the state, and that the advantage of the campaign now rests with them is fully admitted by the republican leaders themselves, but all the same, there appears little likelihood that the republican state ticket will be elected.

General Gregg and Mr. Morrison, the republican candidates for the office of auditor general and state treasurer, over which the contest will be in November, are respectable men, and on the scale of personal character there can be nothing urged against them. This fact, coupled with the protection sympathies of the voters throughout the state, will probably secure their return by a merely nominal majority.

Will Carry Philadelphia. In the city of Philadelphia it is likely that William Redwood Wright, the democratic nominee for city treasurer, and present incumbent of that office, will defeat his republican opponent, Robert D. McCree.

THE CONTEST IN IOWA.

Governor Boies Pushing an Aggressive and Winning Campaign.

DES MOINES, Ia., October 24.—[Special.]—The hardest fought state campaign in the history of Iowa is nearing a close.

So many elements have entered into the contest that the result is difficult to predict. In a general way, it is safe to say that Governor Horace Boies will be re-elected, and it is probable that he will carry with him nearly all of the state ticket, and that the legislature will be controlled by the opposition to the republican party.

The Issues of the Campaign.

The democratic campaign has been largely fought upon the issue of prohibition, which, it is proven, cannot be even partially enforced. As the democrats propose instead municipal local option, the republicans, while endorsing prohibition in their platform, have steadily introduced other issues.

Next to the liquor question the democrats have made their fight upon the tariff. This issue was brought in through the bitter attacks made upon Governor Boies, because of a speech delivered before the Tariff Reform Club of New York last December. In that speech he asserted that, according to the reports of 1,100 farmers to the commissioner of labor and statistics, the raising of corn had been unprofitable for a period of five years, figuring, as part of the cost of production, full wages to the farmers. This the republicans denounce as a slander upon the state; but upon the issue of that speech, the objectionable portion of which is but a minor portion, General Boies has steadily gained votes in the farming regions.

The Effect in '92. The heaviest argument brought to bear upon the independent republicans is the effect which democratic success in Iowa this year would have upon the national contest in '92. It has been alleged that if the democrats carry the state they will "Michiganize" it—that is, pass a law providing for the selection of presidential electors by districts. This bugbear, and the fear that Iowa will go democratic next year, has strengthened the republican ticket.

The feature of the campaign is the meetings of Governor Boies, who averages eight speeches a week, and draws the largest political audiences ever seen in the state. The republican candidate, H. C. Wheeler, has not made a speech. He is conducting a still campaign, and relying upon the use of money, of which the republicans have plenty, to get out a full vote and purchase the "floaters."

A Pill for the Republicans. A disclosure that Wheeler is a dealer on the Chicago board of trade is costing him many votes with the farmers, although he is a farmer himself.

The uncertain element in the campaign is the strength of the people's party ticket, headed by A. J. Westfall, and the direction from which it will come. Westfall will poll 30,000 votes, and he believes they will come equally from the old parties.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Both Parties Straining Every Nerve for the Victory.

CINCINNATI, O., October 24.—[Special.]—The campaign in Ohio grows warmer as it approaches an end.

Both sides are confident, and neither state committee has left anything undone. If the attendance and enthusiasm at the meetings amounts to anything, the indications are greatly in favor of Governor Campbell. His canvass has been a remarkable one, and an uninterrupted series of immense ovations until Thursday night, when, at East Liverpool, he was greeted by 5,000 people, half of whom cheered and the other half jeered him. This is a potter town, and a horde of protectionists. In the large cities his receptions have been enormous, especially during the past week, and in the agricultural districts he has been warmly received by immense crowds of farmers.

The Workers in the Canvass. He has had able aids in Mills, Crisp, Springer, Warner, Bynum and other national men, who have all performed yeoman service. Throughout the campaign Governor Campbell has adhered strictly to the tariff issue, and has had little or nothing to say on silver. Friday night he challenged McKinley to cancel all appointments from now until the close of the campaign, and fill the time in joint debates. McKinley has not been heard from on this proposition, which will doubtless be ignored.

Coming Out for Campbell.

Today the announcement comes from Wapakoneta that the people's party organ in that part of the state has deserted the third party cause, and come out for Campbell. This has been done through the advice of Congressman Jerry Simpson, who has been stamping the state for Sellz, the third party candidate for governor.

The Candidates Talking.

Tonight announcement is made that on Tuesday next, Campbell will make five speeches at as many different places in the mining regions, traveling from point to point by special train, and talking an hour at each point. On the other hand McKinley pursues his campaign quietly, repeating the same old tariff and silver speech at each point, rarely deviating. He has been drawing immense crowds, and only tonight at Youngstown addressed the largest political gathering in the history of that section of the state. McKinley makes the tariff secondary to the silver issue, while Campbell avoids the latter. He is aided by Foster, Foraker, and Sherman and Thomas B. Reed will soon be here.

Looking for the Senatorship. McKinley urges in all his speeches to elect the legislature, even if the governorship must be sacrificed. This is interpreted that if Campbell is elected, and the legislature is republican—not an unlikely contingency—that McKinley will expect to be sent to the senate. Secretary Foster made the opening speech of the campaign Thursday night, and is now understood to be in the senatorial contest, making it an exceedingly interesting one, with Sherman, Foraker, and Foster actively in it and McKinley awaiting earlier results.

A Large Vote to Be Polled. Ohio will doubtless poll the largest vote in her history, and a dispassionate estimate is that the plurality on governor will not exceed 1,000, with chances favoring Campbell's reelection.

Another Dispatch from Ohio. CINCINNATI, October 24.—There has been a significant change in betting on the Ohio election during the past week. Two weeks ago the republicans were offering odds of 4 to 1 that McKinley would be elected, and even money that his plurality would reach 15,000. Considerable money was placed at these figures. Today the McKinley crowd will not give 2 to 1 and will not take bets at all on majorities. The boom for Campbell, which started the first of this month, has continued to grow with wonderful rapidity. His great meeting in Cincinnati Monday night was the one great political sensation of the campaign. It was just as much of a surprise to the local democrats as it was to the republicans. Hon. R. B. Bowler, chairman of the democratic county committee, said yesterday that until that meeting he had no hopes whatever of the democrats carrying this county. No money was spent to bring out a crowd, and yet the attendance at Music hall was unprecedented.

"I have thought all along that the only thing our committee would have to do," said Mr. Bowler, "would be to keep down the republican majority in Hamilton county. Now the enthusiasm is so intense that I confidently look for Campbell to beat McKinley right here. Most of the democrats who have been opposing the governor have come back to the fold, while I find that there are thousands of republicans in Cincinnati that will vote for him."

There is not the slightest doubt that the ovation Campbell received has put backbone in the weak democrats, and they are working now with a vigor that they have never displayed before.

The Alarm of the Republicans.

It is amusing to see the alarm of the republicans over the Campbell meeting. The order has gone forth that it must be excused at all hazards. It has been decided to have a republican parade and torchlight procession tonight, on which occasion McKinley himself will speak. The republican clubs all over the state, and some from Indiana will be brought here to help swell the crowd. It will be an artificial boom, while that of Campbell was as spontaneous as the cry of a fire.

A leading republican told me yesterday that Campbell must be beaten in Cuyahoga and Hamilton counties. In his opinion the governor will have a majority in the rest of the state, and the two cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland are to be worked to beat him. That such is the case is practically admitted at the republican state headquarters, and all the available money is being sent to this city and Cleveland. The republican committee in this county never had as much money as they have this year. They received at one time last week \$26,000, and they have more funds than they really know what to do with. They have squandered hundreds of dollars in getting up beautiful lithograph invitations to their meetings in this city, and they have spent more in this way than the democrats have for the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

The Hostility of the Workmen.

The hostility of the workmen toward the tariff is causing the republicans great uneasiness. In this city the Knights of Labor, with their 3,000 votes, have decided not to vote the people's ticket, but will support Campbell almost to a man. The reports from the manufacturing and mining districts which have reached the democratic committee during this week are most encouraging. The poll of the country shows from three to twenty republicans in every precinct who will scratch McKinley, while outside of two or three cities the democrats are virtually unanimous for Campbell.

The people's party has really abandoned their fight on the state ticket. They will concentrate their forces on the legislative tickets, and in this have the help of the democrats in about twenty-five counties, while not in a single instance has the new party fused with the republicans.

Foraker said in a speech the other night that it was everybody against the republicans, and they had a big job before them to win. It has been demonstrated that the farmers do not want to hear McKinley. His crowds have been made up largely of tradesmen and operatives who have been induced by their bosses to attend. In Allen

county the other day, where McKinley spoke, not a dozen farmers went to hear him, and that is the state of affairs all through the northwest.

The Hatred for Sherman.

The hatred for Sherman among the agricultural classes is intense, and that one fact is going to do more than anything else to lay out Major McKinley. For several years the lecturers of the Farmers' Alliance have been telling the people that Sherman is responsible for all the vicious financial legislation which has made hard times. Whether true or not, the farmers have come to believe it, and all the eloquence of Sherman and Foraker will not convince them otherwise.

The Australian Ballot.

The visiting newspaper correspondents, who are here by the score, have not attached sufficient importance to the Australian ballot law, which will be tried for the first time this year. A republican lawyer named Thompson, brought suit in the supreme court to have it declared unconstitutional, but on Tuesday last the court threw his petition out, and the law will stand for this election at least. This means a loss of 10,000 to 20,000 votes for the republicans. As I mentioned in previous dispatches, it has been the custom of the large manufacturers and mine owners to give their men their tickets the night before the election and at the same time instruct their bosses to see that they were voted. It is estimated that in the cities of Canton, Springfield, Massillon, Cleveland, East Liverpool, Akron and Cincinnati, at least 15,000 votes were controlled in this way, and immense republican majorities secured. Morel, the great republican brewer of this city, has always voted his men, four hundred in number, for the republican ticket, and any man who went back on them was discharged. The new ballot law will effectively stop this system of voting men like so many cattle, and the workmen will take advantage of their freedom to declare their opposition to the protection theories of McKinley.

Cincinnati's Registration.

The registration of voters in Cincinnati closed today. Although the returns are not all in, it is thought that the total registration will exceed 63,000, which is the largest since the last presidential election, and it may go beyond that figure. There is an increase in every ward and precinct in the county, and it is regarded as significant that in the last two days the democratic wards showed an immense gain. The republican bluffers, who are pretending to look for bets, are going on the theory that because Ohio has never re-elected a democratic governor it never can, and they are not paying attention to the reports of large democratic gains and republican losses which come from every quarter. The first thing to thoroughly frighten them is the development of the Campbell feeling in this county, and they are singing very low just now. The democrats have never been so confident of success one week before election as they are now. The drift of sentiment is all with them, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity to urge the voters to come out on election day.

The Probable Vote.

It is a safe prediction that neither of the gubernatorial candidates will have more than 10,000 plurality, and if the republicans cannot get more than that, with all the money and influence at their command in a state which has always voted that way, the moral effect, even of a victory, will be with the democrats. The state campaign has become so warm that the legislature is, for the time being, lost sight of. There is a probability of the democrats and people's party having the balance of power in the legislature, but the chances of Campbell's election are much brighter than that the legislature should be anti-republican. On the normal vote of the state the republicans ought to have thirty majority on joint ballot, but they will be very much pleased if they should have five.

The Great Rally Last Night.

COLUMBUS, O., October 24.—[Special.]—One of the greatest political demonstrations that has taken place here in many years occurred this evening in honor of Judge Crisp, of Georgia, and Congressman Bynum, two of the great democratic leaders of the house of representatives, who were filled for speeches. A torchlight procession of democratic clubs two miles and a half long marched the streets before the meeting. The sidewalks were crowded and jammed with enthusiastic democrats, and the sky was lit with the reflection of red lights, sky rockets and roman candles. Fully five thousand people listened to the speeches.

Judge Crisp was the principal speaker. He devoted the major portion of his time to the tariff. Before his keen logic and masterly analysis the McKinley tariff idea was utterly demolished. He went to the heart at every thrust and as he ranged the absurdities and inconsistencies of the bill alongside each other, the great audience pounded and cheered until the ceiling fairly rang. He took up McKinley's definition of the issue between the two parties. As Major McKinley states it, that since we have money to maintain the government the question is, "shall we tax our own people to support the government, or shall we tax foreigners for the privilege of selling in our markets?"

Judge Crisp reduced this proposition to an absurdity to the great amusement of the crowd. "If the foreigner pays the tax and it is not ultimately a charge upon the consumer," he said, "then the more we have of it the better. Public expenditure is better than public economy, since the foreigner foots the bill." He then pointed out, by forcible illustrations, how and why the consumer pays the tax, citing finally the fact that on the window glass imported last year, to the value of \$1,135,000, somebody paid duty to the amount of \$1,440,000. If the generous foreigner paid the tax he paid \$300,000 for the privilege of making us a present of it. "If this glass had been thrown overboard in mid ocean," said Judge Crisp, "and had gone to join McKinley at the bottom of the sea, the foreigner would have been a few hundred thousand better off."

"As soon as McKinley touches sugar," the judge went on, "he accomplishes a very complete, if not a very graceful, non sequitur. The removal of the two-cent tax on sugar, which last year amounted to \$35,000,000, ought, according to his theory, that the foreigner pays the tax, to have benefited, but we all know that the consumer pays 2 cents a pound less for sugar than he did a year ago. The major is as nimble as a deer. His logic will go as

well either end foremost. First he says the foreigner pays the tax and the tariff does not increase prices; then he says you should support him because he put sugar on the free list and reduced the price. Now you see it and now you don't."

Judge Crisp then proceeded to an exhaustive discussion of the tariff issue, pointing out with forcible illustration and irresistible logic the effect of protection on wages and the profits which it transfers from the pockets of labor to the coffers of capital. One of the features of his speech was his description of the representatives of the protected industries in their raid on the ways and means committee while the present law was being framed.

"They came all clothed in purple and gold and blue," he said, "and they traveled in palace cars. Major McKinley listened to them as they told of impending poverty and business destruction if the schedules on their goods were not raised. He showed the rate up a notch here and a notch there until he had raised the rate for the foreigner on an average from 45 to 60 per cent. That is what the republicans call revising and reducing the tariff by its friends. Revision for them always means increase. How could it be otherwise when the beneficiaries of the law make the rates, and the burdened and oppressed people have no voice? Can the people benefited be trusted to reduce their own profits? The republican logic says: 'To him who hath, shall be given, and to him who hath not, shall be taken away, also that which he hath.'"

Judge Crisp asked where the laboring man got his share of the increased protection, and called attention to Governor Campbell's vain search for a single laborer in the United States whose wages had been raised as a result of the McKinley law.

Judge Crisp closed with a magnificent arraignment of the McKinley law and the republican party, and finished with an appeal to the voters to do their duty at the ballot box by voting for "the present gallant, chivalrous and brave governor, James E. Campbell."

Congressmen Bynum and Hon. Thomas E. Powell followed Mr. Crisp. The meeting broke up with three cheers for Campbell.

ENDORSED BOTH PLATFORMS.

Close of the Convention of the Indiana Farmers.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 24.—The state Farmers' Alliance closed its three-day session this evening by the election of delegates to the national convention in November. Today resolutions were adopted endorsing the Ocala and St. Louis platforms, demanding the abolition of national bank issues of currency, and the issue of legal tender notes to be loaned according to the subtreasury plan; demanding the abolition of railroad free passes; denouncing the last legislature for ignoring the demands of confederated labor; demanding national and state legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors, and demanding equal rights for women.

MRS. HARRISON'S MILLINER.

Is Glad to Get Rid of the White House Lady's Trade.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—[Special.]—A milliner conducting an establishment in this city has, in the past, had the misfortune to have the patronage of the ladies of the white house.

While the bill was being made out, the head of the establishment inquired if there was any dissatisfaction.

"Oh, the bonnet which Mrs. Harrison ordered and had forwarded to Boston was a sight," replied Mrs. Dimmock.

"It was made up to correspond with her instructions," said the milliner, "and if the style did not suit her, I cannot help it."

"The style was all right, but the bonnet was not made neatly."

With this final shot, Mrs. Dimmock paid the bill and flouted out.

As she disappeared through the door, the milliner turned to a customer, with a sigh of relief, and remarked:

"I suppose that is the last of the Harrison trade, and if it is I am glad of it. You ought to see the trash they have sent here to have made up. Mrs. Harrison would go through the dry goods stores and purchase a lot of old scraps, and then bring them here to have them made up into stylish millinery. One day a package came down from the white house containing a cap to be done over for Baby McKee. A message came with it directing me to be careful not to soil it. When I opened the package I found a baby's cap all worn and frowled, and a ready soiled that no amount of extra dirt could have hurt it. I don't want any more of that kind of trade."

BLAINE IN WASHINGTON.

The Secretary and His Wife Greet Their Friends.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—Secretary Blaine returned to Washington at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Blaine took the secretary's arm, and they walked the entire length of the platform and through the station to their carriage.

Secretary Blaine appeared somewhat fatigued from the effects of his journey, but he greeted several friends cordially. James G. Blaine, Jr., and Robert Blaine, the secretary's brother, were at the station to meet him. There was no demonstration of any kind. Later in the afternoon the secretary called on the president. Mr. Blaine said to a reporter that he was feeling well, but declined to talk on other matters.

Is in Fine Health.

Later in the evening an Associated Press reporter called at the Blaine residence. Upon the reporter expressing surprise at his apparent good health, the secretary said that he was in a much better condition than when he left Washington several months ago, and, in fact, he had rarely felt better in his life. The secretary said that earlier in the evening he had spent a very pleasant hour with the president, during which they had conversed upon various subjects, among them matters relating to public business.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Senator Camden Will Contest for Faulkner's Seat.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—[Special.]—The legislative elections in West Virginia do not take place until a year hence, but it is understood that ex-senator Camden has already at work to secure the seat now occupied by Senator Faulkner. Six years ago Mr. Faulkner defeated Mr. Camden for re-election to the United States senate. The contest was a brisk one, as Senator Faulkner is one of the most active and aggressive workers in politics, while ex-senator Camden has an abundance of money to carry on his end of the struggle. Senator Faulkner was Senator Gorman's right hand man during the force bill fight, and in that contest won the appreciation of the democrats not only in his own state, but throughout the country.

Finished Their Business.

SALINA, Kas., October 24.—The Farmers' Alliance state convention this morning completed the election of officers by electing H. Bowman Burton, insurance commissioner, to have charge of all business under the co-operative system. After passing the customary complimentary resolutions, the convention adjourned sine die at noon.

Sustained the Will.

SALISBURY, Mass., October 24.—The great Seal will contest case in which Timothy Hession, an adopted son, is trying to break the will of the late Judge Hession, stated that he should sustain the will.

IN THE COURTS.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke, in Chambers,
Passes Several Orders.
CAPTAIN WEST APPOINTED RECEIVER.

Some Heavy Damage Suits Filed—The
Courts Next Week—Gossip Gathered
in the Various Departments.

There were no courts sitting yesterday in the county courthouse, but some important cases were considered in chambers by Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Naming a Receiver.
The case of Stillwell, Millen & Co., vs. Austin & Boylston et al., which has been in the court for several weeks, is finished so far as proceedings in chambers are concerned. Judge Clarke read the following order yesterday morning: "This cause came on to be heard this day, having been continued from Thursday, the 22d instant, by the consent of counsel, and in pursuance of the order of this court, granted October 19, 1891, it is ordered that A. J. West be and is hereby named as receiver to take charge of all assets of said firm of Austin & Boylston, and to administer the same under direction of this court, with full power and authority to demand of and receive from said firm and from person or persons whatsoever, all its assets of every kind, and to collect and hold the same until otherwise ordered, and to bring such suits and take such other steps as will be necessary to collect all the notes and accounts payable to said firm. The defendant, Mrs. Hester D. Boylston, is enjoined and restrained from proceeding under her said mortgage against the asset of said firm, otherwise than in this suit, and from collecting or disposing of any of the accounts or bills receivable of said firm described in said mortgage."

A Charter Granted.
The Atlanta Straw Hat Manufacturing Company was granted a charter. The incorporators are Messrs. H. H. Bussey, C. H. Atwater and Isaac T. Atwater. The capital stock is \$20,000, with the privilege of being increased to \$100,000.

A Suit for \$25,000.
In the office of the clerk of the superior court there was filed yesterday a suit for \$25,000 against the Richmond and Danville Railway Company. The suit is instituted by W. H. Merritt, administrator on the estate of F. L. Butler, who was yardmaster in Anniston, and was killed while discharging his duties.

Against the City.
Messrs. P. L. Myatt & Son yesterday instituted a suit for \$12,000 damages against the city of Atlanta. The suits brought in behalf of T. D. Thurmond, whose property on West Peachtree street was damaged by grading and other street work done by the servants of the city.

The Ryan Case Again.
The interminable Ryan case came up again yesterday morning before Judge Clarke in chambers. Last Saturday a motion was made that Receiver Kingsberry be required to deposit the money in his hands in banks which would pay interest. The case was called, but postponed till next Saturday, owing to the presence in the supreme court of the lawyers on both sides. The receiver was required to deposit in obedience to the court's order. Six banks bid for the money and named the rate of interest they are willing to pay. The report was filed, and will be acted on on Saturday.

The Courts Next Week.
Three courts will resume work tomorrow—two civil courts and one criminal court. Judge Thomas H. Westman will hold his court in the basement of the courthouse, and will try a large number of petty criminal cases.

In the city court of Atlanta, Judge Howard Van Epps presiding, some important cases will be tried. Tomorrow the several libel cases against The Atlanta Journal will be called.

The Grand Jury.
It is not likely that the grand jury will meet before the week after next. The various committees appointed to investigate the county institutions have completed their work and are ready to report. A preliminary report will be prepared and submitted to the court early in November.

Personal Points.
Judge Marshall J. Clarke has been enjoying a week's holiday. A luncheon will come up before Ordinary Calhoun Monday. Mr. David Johnston, a well-known real estate lawyer of Cleveland, O., was examining court records yesterday. Judge John H. Pearson, of Columbia, S. C., came to Atlanta on legal business yesterday morning and returned home last night. Mr. John Monaghan, the faithful and accommodating assistant of Solicitor General Charley Hill, has entirely recovered from his recent illness caused by a fall from the dunny.

You Needn't Be a Shaker.
To have the shakes that are produced by chills and fever or bilious remittent fever. Prevent them and every other form of malarial disease with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the grand fortifier and defensive medicine of the age. Dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by this beneficial medicine.

SPECIAL SALE OF OPERA GLASSES.

Five hundred pairs of the finest opera glasses ever imported may be seen in Blue's window. They will be sold today and tomorrow at "bargain" prices. Don't miss the sale if you wish a bargain. Blue, the people's jeweler, 75 Whitehall street. Look at 'em anyhow.

For fine beers, good old whiskies and wines, go to Cooper & Cumming's exposition, saloons, near main building and under grand stand.

Our rock crystal eyeglasses and spectacles are superior to all others, and we have a practical optician in our optical department. Maier & Berkele, 30 Whitehall street. oct 25-1w

If you are dry while out at the exposition grounds, you can find the best of drinks at Cooper & Cumming's saloons, near the main building and under the grand stand.

We have the richest designs in clocks and silverware ever brought south. Come and select them. Maier & Berkele, 30 Whitehall street. oct 25-1w

The exposition saloons, managed by Cooper & Cumming, are dispensing the best of liquors to their patrons. They keep all varieties of wines and liquors, and their saloons are models of good order.

Call and examine our stock of diamonds. For rich and incomparable designs we lead the van. Maier & Berkele, 30 Whitehall street. oct 25-1w

They Were Strangers in the City.
A very neatly dressed young man, accompanied by a rather large lady, arrived in the city Saturday afternoon on the Central train. They were met at the depot by a well-known man of the town. The three walked out to Wall street and there held a long and very interesting conversation. Was the well-known man a detective, or was he a man that wanted to take advantage of strangers in a large city during the excitement of the fair? No, not much; the gentleman was merely giving them the direction to the famous and well-known candy factory of Mr. G. E. Johnson, for which the young couple were looking, as they had heard and read so much about the fine tropical fruit bonbons made from the natural fruit. Each bought a box of these delicious goods and were contented. Factory, sample rooms and retail, 20 East Alabama street.

A Card.
I desire to inform my friends and patrons that I have withdrawn from the firm of Ketter, Ogden & Douglas, taking with me the Northern Assurance Company, of London. I have moved my office to No. 151, North Broad street, where I solicit their patronage as heretofore.

H. L. LAMAR OGDEN.

JUST RECEIVED NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED

IN IN IN

DRESS GOODS CLOAKS. SILKS.

Our second stock consisting of all the latest designs and newest shades in DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Is open for your inspection. Bedford Cord in all shades. Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths. Novelties in Crepe effects in all designs and colors. NEW TRIMMINGS in jet, feathers, and furs in all widths.

LADIES' MISSES' CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
ALL SIZES. ALL STYLES. ALL WEIGHTS.

This department abounds in the newest and most perfect fitting garments on the market.

Feather Capes and feather Boas in new lengths and shapes. Call and examine them.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.
66 & 68 WHITEHALL St.

AN ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

A Number of Masons to Leave Tonight and Tomorrow for Macon.

Tonight and tomorrow fourteen Free and Accepted Masons will leave for Macon to attend the annual communication of the grand lodge of that order.

Four hundred lodges will be represented there, and fully a thousand members will be in attendance—about one-third of the entire membership in the state.

In Atlanta there are over nine hundred faithful Masons, and they will watch with interest the proceedings of the meeting.

The delegates who will represent them are: Dr. John Z. Lawless, district deputy grand lodge.

Dr. William Abram Love, past deputy grand master.

W. F. Parkhurst, master Gate City lodge, No. 2.

Dr. L. D. Carpenter, master Atlanta lodge, No. 59.

Levi Cohen, master Fulton lodge, No. 216.

F. M. Fremont, master Georgia lodge, No. 96.

F. R. Bunker, master W. D. Luckie lodge, No. 89.

Z. E. Moon, past master Atlanta lodge, No. 59.

C. M. Donnelly, past master Adamsville lodge, No. 171.

F. E. Malone, past master Gate City lodge, No. 2.

A. G. Howard, past master W. D. Luckie lodge, No. 89.

George H. Holliday and John M. Stevens, past masters Atlanta lodge, No. 59.

In addition to the regular session of the lodge, there will be an election to succeed the following officers:

John S. Davidson, of Augusta, grand master; John R. Rushing, of Boston, deputy grand master; Reuben Jones, of New York, grand warden; John P. Shannon, of Elberton, junior grand warden. Mr. Davidson has made a most excellent officer, and his re-election is almost assured.

The positions of grand secretary, grand chaplain, grand treasurer, junior grand deacon, grand marshal, first grand steward, second grand steward, third grand steward and tyler will be filled by appointment by the grand master and wardens.

But one Mason of Atlanta holds an office in the grand lodge—Mr. W. F. Parkhurst, the grand marshal.

PARDONED FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

A Convict Becomes Maimed for Life, and, Being Useless, Is Pardoned.

The governor granted one pardon and commuted a life yesterday.

Asa Carter was convicted in Thomas county in 1882 for robbery and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

A short while ago Carter lost one hand by a premature explosion of dynamite and since then had the other crushed in a machine.

In view of his condition his pardon was recommended by the court that convicted him and the governor granted it.

C. M. Cooney was convicted of selling liquor without a license in Newton county and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300.

He is poor and in bad health and unable to stand changing punishment. Many citizens recommended his pardon, and the governor commuted the sentence to a fine of \$50 and costs.

A Small Fire.

About 10 o'clock last night the fire alarm was turned in from the agricultural works, and the department promptly responded. Before they reached the scene of the fire they found that it was a small blaze in the foundry department of the agricultural works, and that it had been extinguished.

Yard Coupler Hurt.

A young coupler in the Central railroad yards had his hand badly mangled last night.

He was coupling cars out. His hand was caught and his fingers all cut off. He was taken home and a physician summoned to dress his wound.

The News from Due West.

DUE WEST, Ga., October 24.—[Special.]—Mr. Graham, of this community, has an English bulldog in the twenty-first year of his age, and appears from his activity and healthy condition to have the prospect of a few more years of life. This is going beyond the allotted time for dogs to live.

Mr. Wanda is improving, having been sick for six months.

Rev. Archie Johnson, after twenty years' faithful service at Midway church, preached his farewell sermon on last Sunday, being forced to retire from old age and other infirmities.

Rev. B. B. Sargeant will continue to serve New Salem church for another year.

Won by Meit.

Mr. Dan Hall, the southern representative of Randall, Harris & Co., has just received notice of his promotion to the position of salesman for the United States, Mexico and Australia. To his many friends throughout the south this news will be gratifying. Mr. Hall has been a resident of Atlanta since 1868, and has had every advantage in a business way, and being perfectly familiar with the tobacco business in all its forms, having for a number of years been engaged in the manufacture and wholesale tobacco business in our city, he is in a position to know the wants of the trade. After many years' general headquartering he will be located at Columbus, O. Mr. George F. Johnson, so well and favorably known to our citizens, succeeds Mr. Hall, with headquarters at Atlanta for the Gulf states.

A Remarkable Man.

UNION POINT, Ga., October 24.—[Special.]—There is a remarkable man living in our neighborhood. He is a man who is always ahead in his night and leaves before anybody else, and, what is more, he is one of the best citizens of the county. His name is Levy Johnson, called by his neighbors Levy Quick.

THE GREATEST OPENING

OF THE SOUTH

Of fine Parlor, Drawing and Library Suits, and easy Chairs and Rockers, ever shown in

Will be ready for tomorrow's demands. Over 200 beautifully Upholstered Suits and Couches in the finest fabric, in white and gold, Mahogany and Oak, with 20 elegant Leather Turkish Suits and Chairs.

The largest display in the south. Large bill sold to Montgomery, Ala.; Columbus, Miss.; Ruthven, N. C., and all through Georgia during the last week.

Everybody visiting Atlanta should see this stock, and are cordially invited to do so.

FIVE CARLOADS

Fine Grand Rapids furniture put on our floors within the last few days. Elegant Oak suits ranging from \$20 to \$800. Wardrobes, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Desks, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Fancy Chairs, Folding Beds, covering an inventory of over

100,000 DOLLARS

Of every class of Furniture, from cottage to palace. Don't fail to see this stock, whether you want to buy or not.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

To large and full outfits. 20 large Turkish Chairs, leather; 20 large Turkish Lounges.

Remember the Place.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

THE FLORIDA PHOSPHATE LAND.

The Charges Made Against Them by South Carolina Dealers.

It has been freely advertised that the Florida phosphate industry is lagging and drooping. Notwithstanding this, I fear that a special commission has held out at a very large price, and that another company near Ocala is about selling out at a cool million. It strikes the average man, who stops to think, as passing strange that Florida phosphates should have been demoralizingly offered upon the world's market, though producing less than 200,000 tons of phosphate, or only about one-tenth of the world's consumption.

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Watch out for the prize balloons Monday.

Heating Stoves for everybody cheap at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fire Sets at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

Baltimore Heaters—The best made, guaranteed to heat two rooms or no charge. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

Sacred concert by Mexican band at 2:30 today; admission 50c, including grand stand.

Coal Hods, 25c. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Now commencing classes in Spanish, German and French. Persons starting with these classes now will have special advantages. Special grammar lessons for teachers.

For further information address Professor Colledge, 13 East Fifth street.

BALLARD HOUSE.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has single and double rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare.

First Baptist Church.

The pastor, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 o'clock p. m. Subject of the morning session: "The Joy of the Christian Activity." Baptism at the evening service.

Sacred concert by Mexican band at 2:30 today; admission 50c, including grand stand.

NOTICE OF THE MAYOR AND GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

To determine the question whether \$300,000 of bonds shall be issued by said city for the purpose of enlarging the water supply of said city.

Whereas, The Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta have caused to be prepared and passed a resolution in accordance with the laws of said state, and in pursuance of an act amending the charter of said city approved August 21st, 1891, and the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of said city being necessary to authorize the issue of said bonds.

And whereas, An ordinance was passed by the city council on the 26th day of October, 1891, and concurred in by the aldermen of said city on the 24th day of October, 1891, and approved by the mayor October 26th, 1891, provided for the holding of an election at the several voting precincts of said city, to-wit, on the first Wednesday, the second day of December, 1891, to determine the question whether the qualified voters of said city would assent to the issue of bonds as aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given that an election will be held to determine the question aforesaid.

VOTERS WILL TAKE NOTICE:

1. That the amount of bonds proposed to be issued is \$300,000; that they are to bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually; that they are to run thirty years, and the principal and interest to be payable in gold or its equivalent; that tax to be levied on the proceeds of the sale thereof, and to be used only in enlarging the water supply of said city.

2. That the election will be held at the several voting precincts of said city, under the same rules and regulations that govern elections for mayor, aldermen and councilmen, and will be held on the day of the election, to-wit, December 2d, 1891.

3. That voters qualified to vote in the election for aldermen and councilmen are likewise qualified to vote on the question of issuing water bonds.

4. That the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city is necessary to authorize the issue of these bonds.

5. That if the bonds aforesaid are authorized and issued, provision will be made for the full payment of the principal and interest thereof.

6. Voters will have printed or written on their ballots "for water bonds" or "against water bonds."

7. This notice to be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's advertisements for said county are held, also in The Journal and The Herald, for the space of thirty days next preceding the day of said election.

Signed: W. A. HEMPHILL, Mayor.

A. F. WOODWARD, City Clerk.

oct 25 to dec 2

MILLERS

Are offering the greatest Attractions in Chamber and Parlor Suites, Sideboards, Dining Table Wardrobes and all kinds of

FURNITURE

Our Carpet stock is well furnished with Axminsters, Brussels, Tapestries, Ingrain Rugs, Silk and Lace Curtains and everything kept in the line of

CARPETS

Do you need any Mantel Tiles and Grates? Examine our matchless goods and you may be sure you will be pleased.

Mantels

Now a word about price we will not be undersold.

60 AND 62 PEACHTREE STREET

AT THE
Splendid Week
Theater

"ALABAMA'S" VISIT

"Poor Jonathan" and the Week at DeG at the Edgewood

This week will be a most notable for the va and especially notable for great success. "Alabama's" visit to the city is a natural curiosity in a life on the stage, and a pride in knowing that among modern plays is a Dedive's presents an attractions. Two nights a comic opera; two nights a musical comedy; and the nights and a matinee, Manager Kleinbaker, announces a unique minstrel with "genuines" this is the Richards which seems to be well seen.

"Poor Jonathan" is a great success it certainly there it was presented in an excellent cast by the Currier company, a success, thoroughly excellent and a number of people here in Atlanta. The story of an opera house's success or failure is interesting to know.

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